

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

## The Week.

THE Senate has ended its session most ingloriously by voting the discharge of the imprisoned correspondents, which showed no great magnanimity or good sense, however, as they would have been discharged in any case on *habeas corpus* immediately after the adjournment. The enquiry has grown mainly out of the desire of Mr. Conkling to prove Mr. Fenton guilty of giving or conniving at giving illicit news to the correspondent of the *Tribune*, or, in other words, was simply a prolongation of the long-standing quarrel about "offices" which rages in this State between these two gentlemen, and which is every now and then declared to be ruining the Republican party in New York, and which leads to periodical attempts on the part of the President to set up the party by taking "offices" away from Fenton men and giving them to Conkling men, or *vice versa*—an abstruse process of statecraft which the party papers watch with intense interest, and from which they usually predict the happiest results as likely to flow, both for the party and for humanity. In this instance, however, fortune seems to have favored neither side. It appeared clearly from the evidence that nobody connected with the Senate, and nobody in the Senate chamber or in the rooms attached to the chamber, gave the treaty to the *Tribune*. This ascertained, the Senate ceased to have any jurisdiction of the matter; where else the *Tribune* got it was none of its business, any more than the source from which the *Tribune* procures its editorial articles; but it kept up the enquiry to the last, kept the correspondents in prison to the last, was noisy, silly, and ridiculous to the last, and kept two nations waiting for it to attend to its proper business for nearly ten days.

We must observe, however, that the *Tribune* is estopped from making the solemn protest it has made against the Senate's claim to the right to seize telegraphic dispatches. That right was impudently asserted by the House in favor of Gen. Butler's Committee, when that statesman was engaged in trying to find out whether Messrs. Trumbull and Fessenden were not as bad as himself, and no protest against it came from the *Tribune* or most other Republican papers. To have these iniquitous precedents turned against their authors and supporters must, therefore, give satisfaction to every friend of good government. Some skulls are so thick that it seems impossible to make their owners sensible of the danger and folly of bad precedents without subjecting them to personal experience of their operation, though the great use of human memory and judgment is to enable people to see by inference what a course of conduct will lead to, without working the whole thing out every time a certain state of facts comes up.

Governor Hoffman has vetoed the Code Amendment Bill, and one hundred and fifty others of various degrees of rascality, or mischief, or negligence, which, it must be said, shows that he at least is attending to his business, and doing it honestly; but what are we to think of a Legislature, almost half of which is Republican, which gives him so much of this sort of work to do? The guilty Winans, as he blushes and weeps over the wages of his infamy in his degraded home, must certainly find a good deal of comfort as he surveys the stuff which the Governor has rejected, and which his sixty-three immaculate associates either voted for or allowed to pass, without letting the public know what was going on. If there is going to be any praying in churches over Winans, as one of his denouncers predicted, we hope a word or two will be put in for the incorruptibles who let the Code Amendment Bill, empowering Barnard to muzzle the press of the State, pass without a sign that they knew anything about it. Winans, we perceive, and much as we expected, has just been presented with a \$1,000 gold watch by his admirers.

Mr. Vallandigham's programme for the national Democracy has not been universally accepted by the party, and perhaps is not destined to be; but already the weight of opinion is with it, and, speaking broadly, it may be said the ablest Democratic journals of the North, and especially those which are the breath of life to the country press in all points of doctrine and policy, have given in their adhesion. In Ohio itself, there is naturally a division of feeling on account of local differences and jealousy, Mr. Vallandigham being strongly suspected of having an eye to the main chance, and of hoping to acquire a decisive influence in electing the next governor of Ohio. The Montgomery County resolutions, as his are called, have accordingly been offset by the Butler County resolutions, for which Mr. Lewis D. Campbell stood sponsor. These latter propose no "new departure," and advocate no burying of dead issues; and admit the validity of the Constitutional amendments and reconstruction acts only until they can be set aside. There can be no doubt that Mr. Vallandigham has loosed the tongues of a great number of sensible but party-bound Democrats, and those of them who happen to be editors are taking a huge delight in putting off restraint. In a comically solemn way they go about explaining that Democrats have always been in favor of "the Constitution as it is," and that they mean to be no less true to the present one than to that other "which has fallen never to rise again." Southern journals are of course longer in making up their minds. The *Memphis Avalanche* professes to have been before Vallandigham in urging the turning over of a new leaf; the *Mobile Register*, on the other hand, repudiates the movement except as concerns submission to the thirteenth amendment, which abolishes slavery. All other Radical legislation it pronounces, in the language of the New York Convention of 1868, "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void."

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis has done a very discreditable thing, which we were very desirous not to notice, but which we are forced to notice by the publicity given to it by himself and his ill-advised friends. He has taken a fee from one of the parties in the Barnard-Field controversy for an opinion on its merits—a transaction, to which there is no sort of objection. Nor is there any objection to his going to work, as he has done, and examining the case strictly *ex parte*, and under the influence of the bias in favor of one of the parties which an advocate naturally feels towards the persons who pay and employ him. But when he places the opinion thus formed before the world as the judicial finding of an old and experienced lawyer and philosopher upon a matter of great public interest, he does something which honest men would not forgive a very young and foolish lawyer for doing, and which, in Mr. Curtis's case, merits more reprobation than we fear it will receive. The controversy which Mr. Curtis has given judgment on turns almost entirely on the question whether Judge George G. Barnard is a corrupt judge, and whether Messrs. D. D. Field and T. G. Shearman know or believe him to be corrupt. They do believe him to be corrupt, and have both done good service in trying to expose and bring him to justice; and their opinion is shared, and Mr. George Ticknor Curtis knows it is shared, by the great majority of the bar of New York. Nevertheless, in the pamphlet before us he has the audacity—we cannot use a milder word—to pretend that Barnard's corruption is not a thing to be even imagined, an assumption not to be entertained or even enquired into. Upon the point where Judge Barnard signed the shameless *ex parte* order, appointing James Fisk, the most notorious rogue in the State, receiver of the property of a great corporation, which the Judge left his mother's death-bed to sign (on the request of Coleman, the man whom he afterwards, on Fisk's motion, appointed receiver of the stolen shares of Heath and Raphael)—and which there is good reason to believe he signed either in the house of Fisk's mistress or did not sign at all—where does the reader suppose Mr. Curtis went for information? Why, to Judge George G. Barnard himself. And where does the reader suppose the learned judge told the innocent lawyer he signed it? Why, in a "real-estate office," near which he

happened to meet Mr. Field's clerk in the street, after ten o'clock at night. Mr. Curtis's opinion—as we shall show more at length when we get time, especially if there are not speedy signs that he feels thoroughly ashamed of it—is, in fact, one of the least reputable pieces of whitewashing we have seen for some time; and we find a fitting sequel to it, which may serve to explain to country readers the system by which the stream of justice in this city is befouled, and the bar debauched and muzzled, in the following from the law reports of the *New York Transcript*, the official paper of the city government, of May 24:

"Before BARNARD, J.—*Johnston vs. the Kansas Pacific R. R. Co.* Referred to Hon. George T. Curtis, to hear and determine."

We find we understated the effects of Judge Mullin's observations about the conduct of counsel in the *Susquehanna* case, in delivering the judgment of the General Term, to which we referred last week. The report from which we quoted made the Judge say he had seen nothing unbecoming in their conduct "in these proceedings and the action," meaning, as we thought, in the case of the *People agt. the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co.*, in which nobody ever said their conduct had been unbecoming. The correct report of the Judge's language shows we were right. He said: "in the proceedings in the action"—that is, the action in which he was giving judgment, and not the proceedings about which Judge Darwin E. Smith expressed himself so unpleasantly.

Probably the severest blow prize-fighting has ever received was dealt against it in this city last week, when the two principals in a hard-fought "mill" were sent to the penitentiary for one year, with the addition of a heavy fine, and the wretched umpire for six months. We believe no such penalty has ever before been inflicted for this offence, and it has cast a gloom over hundreds, if not thousands, of ugly "mugs." The two culprits are Englishmen, and their counsel urged in extenuation, and not without some foundation, that their art was held in favor by good society in their native country, but he put it a little too strong when he said the ring was patronized by Lord Palmerston and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Palmerston had the sneaking admiration of the sport with which men of his generation grew up. Probably few things in literature read more strangely than the entries in his diary, in the midst of searching observations on the condition of his own heart, criticisms on his own conduct, and observations on art and literature, showing rare culture and acumen, which the delicate, fastidious, high-minded, and scholarly Windham makes about the "mills" he attended. But no prelate has, we believe, ever witnessed a "stand-up fight," and we doubt very much whether either the present or late Archbishop of Canterbury ever even took or gave odds on any match, either between the light or heavy weights. Even if he had appeared at the ropes, it would not serve the interests of pugilism to mention it in open court.

Trade during the past week has been reasonably active. The imports continue liberal, the exports of cotton fair, and of grains large. The unfavorable weather for cotton growing, and the persistent reports of a declining acreage planted, have caused a further advance in the price of this important staple, while a remarkably unanimous account of mediocre crop prospects in all parts of the world has in a similar manner advanced the prices of breadstuffs in Europe, and prevented the generally anticipated decline here. Here, too, the weather in large parts of the country has, until within the last few days, been unfavorable to the growing cereals, and nothing but the conviction that there are large stores still in the country has prevented a further advance in price. The rise in cotton has resulted in some failures of no great importance, and one or two large failures are reported in other branches of business, but generally collections and payments are better than they have been for a long time. The foreign exchanges continue unfavorable, and the specie shipments, though somewhat less heavy, are uninterrupted.

Money remains cheap and abundant. The upward speculation on the Stock Exchange has been resumed; fresh consolidations, combinations, and stock dividends are talked of. Large amounts of railroad bonds are reported daily as bought for European account, and prices of this description of security have largely advanced. Government bonds are dull and almost stationary, gold scarcely ever fluctuates, and the funding, in spite of various rather incredible rumors, appears to have come to a complete stop. Mr. Boutwell's announcement that he will only buy four millions of bonds, but sell seven millions of gold, foreshadows a decline of revenue which may somewhat retard the progress of debt reduction during the summer months. Real estate, under the impetus of superabundant funds seeking employment, has become active, and everything appears to be shaping for one more burst of speculative inflation in everything. There is no end to new railroad enterprises, new mining, manufacturing, banking, and other financial corporations, all of which seem to be readily accepted by a public once more under the influence of the growing speculative tendency.

We have endeavored to explain on another page some of the difficulties of M. Thiers's position. There is no doubt they will be enormously increased by the sanguinary way in which he has had to suppress the rebellion in Paris. The slowness with which he did it, and which, we believe, was largely due, as the leaving Paris in the hands of the National Guard at the outset showed, to a foolish hope that he would be able to accomplish his object without much bloodshed, has brought on him the reproach of weakness and incapacity among the Conservatives; the enormous loss of life and property which has attended it, besides bringing on him the bitter hatred of the Reds, has probably at least lost him his popularity with the Parisian bourgeoisie. In fact, the fate has probably overtaken him which every attentive observer of French politics might have predicted, *à priori*, three months ago, would overtake him. Anybody who undertakes to govern Paris, if he refuses to adopt harsh or oppressive measures, like Louis Philippe, is driven out and despised as an imbecile; if he puts down disorder with a strong hand and hard heart, like Louis Napoleon and Thiers, he is pronounced a tyrant and a butcher, and this by the very men—the Communists, for instance—who in his place would have acted in a like manner. The way in which this last insurrection has been suppressed has been horrible, but any man who condemns it is bound to ask himself what he would have done in presence of the same problem. The most merciful man cannot be merciful to a foe who will not surrender, but fights on like a wild beast to the last. It is very unfair to compare Thiers's course to ours in dealing with the rebels of the late war. The Southerners were soldiers and politicians who fought under the rules of civilized warfare, and like rational beings laid down their arms when fighting was plainly useless. In judging him, we must ask ourselves how we should feel towards, and deal with, a mob like that of 1863, which, while holding New York for three months against the State troops, and finding themselves hard pressed, should set fire to the upper part of the city, and the wharfs, and the shipping, and the public buildings, and seize on the Protestant ministers and hang them, and open groggeries and faro-banks in the principal churches, and then, rejecting all terms, should get into holes and corners and deal out murder on every soldier and policeman who came near the spot. We doubt if, under these circumstances, the State militia and the decent men would behave like sages or saints. We may add, however, that our admiration for the horror of other people's wars which we see growing in every direction, fills our breasts with hope and rejoicing.

What Thiers will do now, it is difficult to guess. His main difficulty, since February, has been, it is said, the growing fierceness and implacability and royalism of the Assembly. The probabilities are that the eagerness for a monarchy has now become almost too strong to be controllable, and that he has sense enough to recognize the folly of setting up such a monarchy as the Assembly would desire to see, but feels too weak to control that body, if any attempt at forming a regular government should now be made. He will accordingly, per-



haps, try to compromise matters, and hold his own by getting rid of his radical surroundings, such as Favre and Picard, and then stave off a decision on the question of the form of the government, as Prim did in Spain, for a year, until the country grows calm, and industry has resumed its course, in the meantime reorganizing the army and holding the great towns with a strong hand.

The most horrible incident of the struggle has been the massacre of the Archbishop and the priests. This was worthy of Greek brigands or Feejee Islanders. Indeed, it was worse than the brigands, for they only massacre their hostages to prevent their threats being treated as empty the next time they hold anybody for ransom; but in this case, the slaughter was committed apparently in pure devilry, when all hope of success was gone. The fact, too, that it was committed by men who have charged themselves in all seriousness with the task of reorganizing society on a juster and more humane basis, furnishes one of those horrible glimpses we get every now and then of the thinness of the crust which we call our civilization, and of the fierce fires which burn below it. Montalembert, however, distinctly foretold, five years ago, that at the next outbreak the church and the priests would be the great objects of hostility to the French Reds, owing to the unfortunate alliance into which, in 1851, they entered with the Empire. If ever there was a man whom it ought to have been impossible for a church to endorse, it was the hero of the Second of December, and the enthusiastic adherence of the clergy to him opened a moral abyss in the great cities such as will not soon or easily be filled up. Archbishop Darboy was an excellent old man, and, indeed, one may say of the whole French Catholic clergy that, in spite of much narrowness and bigotry, they are not surpassed in charity, in devotion, in self-denial. They pay freely with their person in all times of danger, necessity, and tribulation. This is the second Archbishop of Paris who has fallen before Red balls within twenty-three years.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the bloody overthrow of the Commune in Paris makes an end of the ideas on which the Commune rested. These, we may be sure, will live and grow. They have grown greatly since 1848, and they are spreading all over Europe; and they will, in our opinion, not cease to spread until they have made one great attempt for the conquest of modern society, and have in that attempt shaken our present civilization to its foundation. Our present civilization is based on contract—that is, on the theory that each individual is and should be free to make such use of his faculties as seems best to him, and is or should be bound to accept and be content with such rewards as they bring him. The Commune theory, in its real, though not generally confessed, meaning, allows contract no place whatever, but goes back to status, and seeks to treat every man as the agent or slave of society, working under its orders, and carrying his earnings to its store, and perpetuating the species, not through the family, but through simple pairing, like the animals; and this doctrine is raising up in its support fanatics who not only face death freely on the battle-field, but would face it in the flames or among the beasts in the arena. People who are interested in sociology would do well to consider this, and all itinerant Tongues would do well to have a little thinking about it done for them before they go wagging round the country about "labor and capital."

In the afternoon of the 23d, shortly after the capture of Montmartre, General Vinoy occupied the Ministry of War; Clinchant moved, by the Rue de Clichy, on the New Opera House, and Ladmirault's troops held the stations of the Northern and Eastern Railroads. The insurgents, however, continued to defend their main central positions on both sides of the Seine, including the Place Vendôme, the Tuileries, the Prefecture of Police, and the Hôtel de Ville. Their batteries on the Boulevard Haussmann, the Place Vendôme, and in the garden of the Tuileries, still presented a formidable front towards the west and north-west; but their right and rear were threatened by the flanking movements of General Ladmirault, against which they were not sufficiently guarded. This seems to have chiefly compelled their retreat in the

night, or on the following morning, towards the eastern faubourgs, the beginning of which was accompanied by the setting on fire of the Tuileries and Louvre, and of the Palaces of the Legion of Honor and of the Council of State on the opposite bank of the river. The conflagration was exceedingly violent, so that of the four palaces only a portion of the Louvre could be saved, including its main treasure, the collection of art, while its library became a prey to the flames. But this act of vandalism was not to be the foulest stain on the memory of the Commune; for, in the same night, scores of so-called hostages were slain by its executioners in their prison, and among them Darboy, the Archbishop of Paris—the Abbés Susa and Duguerry, a large number of other priests, according to Minister Washburne, not less than sixty-seven—and the noted banker, Jecker.

The Place Vendôme was occupied on Wednesday morning; the insurgents made a strong stand at the Rue St. Honoré, and, on retiring, fired the Palais Royal; the Palace of Finance, the Barracks on the Quay d'Orsay, the Court of Accounts, the Prefecture of Police, and the Mont de Piété blazing up about the same time with petroleum. The Hôtel de Ville came next. The centre of Paris, on both sides of the Seine, was thus enveloped with flames and smoke, which spread towards the extremities. Still the fighting continued fierce. The Versailles troops, having carried the barricades in the Boulevards Bonne-Nouvelle and Poissonnière, and some adjoining positions, which were stubbornly contested, finally became undisputed masters of the centre. The Quartier du Temple was the next theatre of the carnage, which was merciless on both sides. Women and children shared both in the fiendish fight and the pitiless retribution. From the Buttes Chaumont the insurgents bombarded the city with petroleum shells. Numberless insurgents caught with arms in their hands were shot; others were drawn from their hiding-places to share the same fate. The same was the aspect of affairs in the eastern half of Paris on Thursday, during which day the insurgents, after having blown up or evacuated all their positions south of the Seine, including the forts of Bicêtre and Ivry, still held Bercy, Charonne, the Père la Chaise, Ménilmontant, Belleville, the Buttes Chaumont, La Villette, La Chapelle, and the environs of the Place de la Bastille.

On Friday, the Government troops attacked both Belleville—upon which batteries of marine guns erected at Montmartre poured a terrible fire—and the Place de la Bastille. The fighting at both places was very severe, and was soon extended over the adjoining districts. The havoc among the insurgents became frightful. Several thousand surrendered, others fled beyond the *enceinte*, where they were disarmed and arrested by the Prussians. On the following day, Picard announced in the Assembly that "Generals Vinoy and Douai, after capturing the Place de la Bastille, had occupied the Faubourg St. Antoine as far as the Barrière du Tréne, and that Generals Clinchant and Ladmirault had advanced to the foot of the Buttes Chaumont." This announcement probably summed up the results of the operations of Friday, which were completed on Saturday, the 27th, by the capture of the Buttes Chaumont and Ménilmontant by Ladmirault, and of the Cemetery of Père la Chaise by Vinoy. The fighting at all these places is described as desperate in the extreme, the Versailles troops, after a last summons by Marshal MacMahon, having ceased to give quarter—"to man, woman, or child," says the report—and men, women, and children were fighting. Remnants of various bands, hunted up in their last place of refuge, the Bois de Vincennes, surrendered on Sunday. General La Cecilia surrendered the Castle of Vincennes shortly after. The Commune had been stifled in the blood of tens of thousands. Most of its leading members had been slain, some fighting, others as prisoners. Among the captured and shot are mentioned Dombrowski, Vallès, Brunel, Amouroux, Rigault, and Billioray—the last, Minister of War, the "Brittorari" of our late despatches; his predecessor, Delescluze, was found dead; Courbet, the painter, who presided at the demolition of the Vendôme Column, is reported to have taken poison. Some reports announce the execution of Cluseret, Okolowicz, Millièrre, and Rochefort. Assy and numberless others await trial. The extradition of the fugitives to foreign countries is urged by the French Government.

## THE NEW RULES OF NEUTRALITY.

As the treaty of Washington has been ratified by the Senate of the United States, and as its ratification by the British Crown is certain, we may assume that the two great maritime and commercial nations have in the most formal manner adopted three new rules to govern their interstate relations, and that these rules will, through their example and influence, become parts of the code acknowledged by all civilized peoples. The importance of this action demands for it a more special examination than we were able to give it while describing the treaty at large in a recent article. It is plain that the effect of these rules is to limit neutral rights, and to define neutral duties. Do they abridge these rights and enlarge these duties? If so, they are opposed to the traditional and uniform policy of our own Government down to the time when the civil war placed us in the condition of a belligerent; for, while the United States, both through the executive and the judicial departments, has been firm and consistent in preserving and enforcing neutral duties, it has been equally firm—indeed, has been a leader among nations—in upholding neutral rights. Let us, then, compare these three rules with the municipal legislation of the United States and of Great Britain.

The *first* requires due diligence on the part of a neutral to prevent the equipping, fitting out, or arming within its jurisdiction, or the departure therefrom, of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war against a power with which it is at peace. The *second* forbids the use of neutral ports or waters as the base of naval operations by either belligerent, and the augmentation of military supplies or arms therein. The *third* simply holds the neutral responsible for the exercise of due diligence in enforcing the two former ones.

An act of Congress, passed April 20, 1818, provides in § 3 that "if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, . . . or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any vessel, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace," he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, shall be liable to fine and imprisonment, and the vessel shall be forfeited; and in § 5 that, "if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment . . . the force of any ship of war . . . which, at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war . . . in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, . . . the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or with any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, . . . or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every person so offending" shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to fine and imprisonment. These sections are identical with those of an act passed in 1817, which was superseded by the later statute. Prior to 1817, an act passed in 1794 was in operation, the provisions of which were substantially the same as those already quoted in forbidding the arming or equipping, or the augmentation of the force of vessels in the service, or intended to be used in the service of any "foreign prince or state," and differed therefore only in omitting all reference to "any colony, district, or people." In the year 1819, the British Parliament passed a statute almost identical in language, and absolutely the same in meaning, with the American act of 1818. It provides in § 7 that, "if any person within any part of the United Kingdom shall equip, furnish, fit out, or arm . . . any vessel, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or persons assembling to exercise government," etc. (proceeding substantially as in the American statute), such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the vessel shall be forfeited; and in § 8 that "any person who shall, within any part of the United Kingdom, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by adding other equipments, increase or augment the warlike force of any vessel of war," etc. (as in American statute), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The recent legislation of the British Parliament need not be referred to, because it does not affect the question we are discussing.

It is plain that the new rules of the treaty of Washington do not enlarge or add to the legal responsibilities of citizens of the United States, or of subjects of Great Britain, or of persons within the jurisdiction of either country. The statutes cited forbid all the acts described in the treaty, and apply the penalties to individual offenders. The language of the treaty is not more comprehensive than that of the statutes; and although the phrase, "such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use," found in the first rule, was doubtless intended to prevent a too narrow construction of the words "fitting out" and "equipping," yet the two rules plainly apply to no case not fully covered by the municipal legislation of both countries. The United States has not, therefore, subjected its citizens, and persons within its jurisdiction, to any legal restrictions or penalties which have not existed since 1794.

But those statutes are addressed by the Government of each country to private individuals. They create personal duties, and impose personal punishments; they do not assume to create a national obligation, or to provide for any national reparation or indemnity as for a breach of international law. Has the Government by the treaty raised any such national obligation which it did not recognize as existing before? Our own political history answers this question in the negative, so far as the United States is concerned. The judicial department, in a series of solemn judgments, has adopted the principles expressed in the three rules of the treaty, and treated them as parts of the international law, which the Government is bound to observe independently of statutes, and which the court must enforce by all the sanctions within its power. We will only refer to the celebrated case of the *Santissima Trinidad* (7 Wheaton, 283). Stripped of all unnecessary detail, the facts of the case were: the *Independencia*, a public man-of-war belonging to Buenos Ayres, in the year 1816, came into Baltimore, and her force was there augmented. She afterwards captured the Spanish vessel, *Santissima Trinidad*; and a part of the cargo thus captured having been brought within the United States, it was libelled in admiralty by the original owner. The statute of 1794 was then in force. It was urged, in support of the capture, that the statute did not apply to the case, because it only imposed personal penalties, and did not provide for the international duty of restoration. The position was correct. The proceeding did not fall within the statute, and if there had been no violation of international duty, independent of the statute, the Spanish owner would have been remediless. In pronouncing the judgment of the court, Mr. Justice Story said: "As to capture made during the same cruise, the doctrine of this court has long been established, that such illegal augmentation is a violation of the laws of nations, as well as of our own municipal laws, and, as a violation of our neutrality, by analogy to other cases, it infects the captures subsequently made with the character of torts, and justifies and requires a restitution to the parties who have been injured by such misconduct." This case—and there are several others to the same effect—covers the whole ground; for if augmentation of force in a neutral port is a violation of international law, imposing upon the neutral the international duty of making restitution under the circumstances described in this case, *a fortiori* must the equipping, fitting out, or arming in a neutral port a vessel intended to cruise against a friendly power be a violation of the same code, imposing a heavier duty to make reparation for the injurious consequences.

In the same opinion, Judge Story said that the sending the vessel (the *Independencia*) fully armed and ready for use in war, under American colors, papers, and command, to Buenos Ayres, for a bona-fide purpose of offering her there for sale in the market as a commercial enterprise, though it subjected her to capture as contraband, would not be a violation of our national neutrality. As is well known, the British Government relied upon this portion of Judge Story's decision as an answer to our demands respecting the Confederate cruisers. Mr. Dana, in his—as it seems to us—anxiety to sustain the American claims, declares in his notes to Wheaton that this was a dictum of Judge Story's, unnecessary to the decision made by the court. We venture to differ with him. This passage was no dictum; it was based upon the exact facts of the case, and disposed of a position most strongly advocated by the counsel for the owner. Above all, it



expresses a neutral right which our statutes did not give up, and which, in our opinion, the treaty has not given up. For it must be noticed that, when the case of *Santissima Trinidad* arose, the statute of 1794 was in force, which forbade the arming or equipping of vessels intended to cruise against a friendly power, by language as comprehensive and as direct as that contained in the first rule. Notwithstanding this, the Supreme Court held that a purely commercial enterprise, as described above, was not covered by the statute, nor by the inhibitions of the law of nations, any further than the contraband character impressed upon it. We cannot suggest any reason why the same construction may not be put upon the treaty. We believe, therefore, that the three rules have stated our international obligations exactly as they have been understood by the Government throughout our whole history, and have not abridged the commercial activities of our citizens by subjecting their purely contraband commerce to any restrictions or penalties except the ordinary risk of capture.

In the legislation of the British Parliament, we find provisions almost identical in terms with those contained in our own statutes, and beyond doubt the same in meaning. The operative words are "equip, furnish, fit out, or arm." And yet, in the celebrated case of the *Alexandra*, the English courts gave to this language an interpretation which made its evasion a matter of the utmost ease, and which indeed destroyed all the preventive and penal character of the statute. The judicial proceedings were commenced before the vessel was completed, and of course before anything had been done in the way of arming her. The prosecution showed the purpose and design for which she was built, and that in her construction she was adapted solely to warlike and not to commercial uses, and the Crown officers were obliged to rely mainly upon the descriptive word "equip" found in the statute. Chief Baron Pollock, who presided at the trial, expressed an opinion during its progress that "equipping" *ex vi termini* must include "arming." In his charge to the jury, he did not say in so many words that there could be no equipping without arming, but he told them that in order to be "equipped," "furnished," or "fitted out," so that the prohibitions and penalties of the statute could attach, the vessel must be in such a condition as to be substantially capable of hostile operations. As this was not the fact with the *Alexandra*, the jury could only find for the defendants. In the well-known correspondence which preceded and followed this decision, the British Government assumed two positions which it has maintained until their abandonment by the Treaty of Washington. These were, first: that Great Britain was not responsible to any foreign country for the condition of her own purely municipal law, for any defects in its provisions, or in its administration, and this whether that municipal law related to matters exclusively internal and private, or to matters external and public; and, second, that the statute in question was not declaratory of the international law, but was additional thereto, and that consequently no international obligation had ever rested upon the British Government to prevent the fitting out, equipping, or arming of the Confederate cruisers, or their escape from British ports. The three rules of the treaty are, therefore in every sense new to the British Government; they involve a complete abandonment by it of the positions before occupied, and an adoption of the principles and doctrines upheld by the executive and judicial departments of the United States.

If we examine the language of the rules more closely, we shall find that most of their operative terms were copied from the statutes which have been described. There are, however, some additions which produce distinctness and accuracy of meaning, but which do not, as we believe, extend the effect of the rules beyond that invariably given by the United States to its own legislation. "Preventing the departure" of a vessel is not found in the act of Congress, but is plainly included in the duty to prevent the "equipping, furnishing, or arming." We have already remarked that the phrase, "such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use," was probably inserted in order to prevent any such narrow construction of the words "fit out" and "equip" as that given by Chief Baron Pollock. The British courts would doubtless hold that it enlarged the neutral duties of their Government and citizens, by prohibiting what was not forbidden before. In the second rule, the

provisions in reference to illegal augmentation are plainly taken from the statutes. The prohibition upon the use of neutral ports or waters as a base of naval operations by belligerent parties is not found in the municipal legislation to which we have referred, but it is certainly a familiar doctrine of international law. Finally, neither country is made an insurer against the unlawful and clandestine acts of its own citizens or of persons within its jurisdiction. The requisite of "due diligence" on the part of each nation makes it responsible for the negligence of its own officers in enforcing the rules, and for their complicity with those who may be engaged in the acts made unlawful by the treaty.

### THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COMMUNE.

We are not admirers of M. Thiers, and, as our readers may remember, expected nothing very remarkable from him in the way of statesmanship when he was put into his present position. Nor have we at any time had a very exalted notion of the political capacity of the persons who were sent up to form the Assembly now sitting at Versailles. They were elected when the country was laboring under mortal anxiety, caused in part by the horrors and disasters of the war, and in part by the follies of M. Gambetta and his prefects, and while it was in large part occupied by the enemy, and without time for discussion or the interchange of opinion. They had then set before them the most painful task that has ever fallen to the lot of a deliberative body. It did not call for statesmanship, but it did require a great deal of courage. They had not to choose between different lines of policy, for the Germans were complete masters of the situation. The precise service which the Assembly and its president, M. Thiers, were called upon to render to France was to be the body of persons to bear the odium and disgrace which, as everybody knew, were sure to be heaped upon those who made a treaty which would not only humiliate France in the dust, but dismember her. Everybody shrank from rendering the country this service as long as possible, and it was freely predicted that any single man who made himself prominent in the performance of it, would have either to retire into private life or go abroad. The Assembly, however, did not shrink, though we doubt if it could have screwed its courage up to the sticking point if Gambetta had not been operating in its rear. But as soon as it went to work, it seemed to ordinary eyes to act very sensibly. It elected as chief executive officer the man who, whatever his faults, was acknowledged universally to be the foremost French politician of the day, both as regarded talents, character, and experience, and it ratified the treaty—with groans and tears to be sure, but still it ratified it. The terms were hard, but the Germans stood ready with 400,000 men to ravage France down to the shores of the Mediterranean in case they were rejected.

The result that everybody expected followed. The news was received by the Republicans with howls of execration, and as Paris was the headquarters of Republicanism, and the place which had suffered most from the war, the members of the Assembly were given to understand plainly they need not show their faces there. This was no empty menace, inasmuch as, by an extraordinary provision of the treaty, while the troops of the line were all disarmed and held as prisoners, and the Garde Mobile disarmed and sent home, the National Guard of Paris, which contained a large force of Reds, was left in possession of the city. The Assembly consequently, having the fate of several of its predecessors before its eyes, went meekly to Versailles—that is, as near Paris as it dared—and opened its proceedings there. This, however, was far from appeasing its enemies. In fact, in their eyes it only deepened its guilt. It had now not only sold the country to the Prussians, but it had "insulted" Paris and "the people" by refusing to come to the capital. This was bad enough; but worse remained. Before it had begun its deliberations, it was accused of designing to establish a monarchy. Moreover, it was charged with having been elected by the votes of an "ignorant majority," and sent up to rule over the enlightened inhabitants of the great towns; and this ignorance of the peasantry was spoken of with the most comical wrath, as if it was something which was found out after the election had taken place, and which ought of right to vitiate the returns. The rule of the majority, too, began to

be denounced savagely, as if it was a monarchical device suddenly contrived for the destruction of the Republic, as if Republicans had never heard of it, and as if the restriction of the suffrage by the Assembly of 1851 had done nothing to reconcile the Reds to the *coup d'état*. Accordingly, a new government was set up in Paris, the ministers of the Assembly put to flight, two of its generals murdered, and the public offices seized on; and, to crown the joke, an army was organized and began its march on Versailles to break up the organization which thirty-eight millions of Frenchmen had just created, and which was the only government they had. It was the arrest of this march by the fire of Fort Valérien which began the civil war. Up to that moment the new government had done everything it could to soothe Parisian susceptibilities, except sit in Paris, and had done nothing but what the country had elected it to do. It had signed the only attainable treaty of peace, and by that treaty it had exacted from a reluctant enemy the surrender of Paris and about 400 cannon to the armed National Guard of the city; it had refrained from sitting in Paris, in deference to the apprehensions, widely and reasonably felt, that if it did, it would be dispersed by a *coup d'état*, and the country plunged into the turmoil of another revolution. It had not uttered a single word indicating any intention to deal with the form of the government without a fresh appeal to the country.

M. Thiers now found himself charged with a fresh and horrible duty. He had to retake Paris, and he had no army to do it with. He had 30,000 or 40,000 men at Versailles, but there was not a regiment amongst them which he felt sure of, and they were all in a state of disorganization. So he had to wait for men, officers, supplies, and artillery, and moral support from the provinces. In the meantime, the 25,000 or 30,000 "men of order" in the city, who had at first stood by the Assembly, finding they were receiving neither succor nor orders from without, dissolved or joined the Commune. By the time he began the siege in earnest, however, he and the Assembly had become an object of more widespread execration than ever. They were abused by the well-to-do classes for not attacking the city sooner; then, when they did begin to attack it, they were abused for doing it so slowly, and also for destroying property by the bombardment. The Communists proper, of course, abused them still more fiercely, first for resisting the army which marched out to capture or disperse them, secondly, for killing people who were defending the city; and, thirdly, for wanting to rule Paris by the votes of the majority of Frenchmen.

To this tide of home denunciation was soon added a strong affluent from abroad. The London Comtists, headed by Mr. Frederick Harrison, can hardly find words to express their contempt and abhorrence of the "Versaillists" and their admiration for the sages of the Commune. They—and especially Mr. Harrison—display so much heat in their criticisms, however, as not only to deprive one of all respect for their judgment, but to suggest a resemblance to M. Veuillot's outpourings in the *Univers*, and to recall forcibly Professor Huxley's happy *not* about the new religion, "that it was Catholicism with Christianity left out." The doctrine of these philosophers is, that the Communists were a parcel of sages and patriots, laboring to deliver the Holy City from the dominion of ignorant peasants and conceited literary men, from which it had suffered so much, and secure for it municipal independence; and that although they committed many mistakes, which was not unnatural, their general aim and intentions were good, and such as should secure them the sympathy of foreign liberals. Unfortunately this theory, plausible as it is, derives no support from the facts, and is in reality an afterthought. The men who were at the head of the Communist movement throughout—the Duvals, Bergerets, Courbets, Pyats, Blanquis, and Assys—were either common adventurers in search of a living, and for whom all forms of government which give them power and notoriety possess equal attractions, or else enthusiasts who, long ago, repudiated all regard for political forms which had not some new mode of distributing property as their end. The political arrangements which have for their object the protection of the rights of minorities, and the proper distribution of functions among different classes of officers, which occupy so much of the attention of the old school of politicians, have not, and have not had for many years, the slightest interest for the class of men

who led the French Communists. They care nothing about "checks and balances," about the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of the press, the protection of personal or local self-government, personal liberty, or any of the other great questions over which the Western world has so long contended. They care nothing even about a republican form of government, as Americans understand it. Municipal independence, too, such as American cities and towns enjoy, in which property and liberty are shielded by the Constitution as expounded by the courts, from the attacks of the majority for the time being, would excite in their minds nothing but ridicule and contempt. The Republic they ask for is what Louis Blanc called in 1848 the "*république appliquée*"—that is, not a government providing certain modes of choosing officers or imposing certain restrictions on their authority—but a government which should actively superintend the work of production, and the division of the results of production among the workers. No machinery of administration and no distribution of the powers of government which do not serve as a means to this end, possesses the slightest value in their eyes, and anybody in America who fancies that what the Communists have been fighting for is that power of managing their own local concerns which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of an American city or town, only does so because he is ignorant of the history of the French Socialist. The attempts which some Englishmen and Americans have made to give their performances a purely political complexion, have been of about the same degree of intellectual respectability as the attempts made early in the war to persuade people that a republic had been set up in Paris, and, at a later period, that the Prussians were going to be driven out by a popular rising.

We have described the objects of "the Commune," however, a great deal too mildly. What we have said of them is what might have been said, and was said, in 1848. Since then, the doctrines of the leaders have made progress that may truly, in the light of recent events, be called frightful. The pretence that they have during the last two months been fighting for autonomy was only set up when they found that they would have to fight, and that the Versailles Government was not going to be swept away by a series of "fraternizations" on the part of the regular troops. Their real creed, which was temporarily kept in the background to avoid creating too great a panic in the city, and on which the Communal Government in Paris was to be based, in case they had triumphed, included the total denial of the existence of God and of a future life, the prevention of any religious observances, and the treatment of priests and ministers as impostors; the abolition of marriage, and the substitution of temporary connections, based on the inclination of either of the parties; the rearing and education of children by the Commune as in a vast foundling hospital; the outlawry of all persons not living by the labor of their hands, or, in other words, the creation of an aristocracy of *ouriers*; the expulsion of the literary or educated class from all places of trust or dignity; the substitution of "natural justice" in the courts of law for all artificial systems of jurisprudence; the appropriation of all property to public use, and the provision of labor for all persons able to labor, and support for those who were not able, out of the public purse. If they could not have all this, they would have nothing, and were ready to go to any extremes in the attempt to get it. One of the most remarkable features in the history of the Commune is, that much stress as its champions and sympathizers have laid on the ignorance of the peasantry as a reason why there should be a political separation between town and country, not one word has there come from them about the possibility of building up a better state of things, and uniting them both once more in a happy, prosperous, and intelligent France, by *educating* the peasantry. Of the thirty-eight millions of honest, industrious, simple-minded people who till the fields of France, fight her battles, fill her treasury with gold, and, in the long run, pay the cost of all the faults and follies of the capital, neither Communists nor Comtists have, during all the recent discussions, ever spoken, except with hatred and contempt. Of the desirableness of enlightening them and elevating them, of any sense of responsibility for them or community of interest with them, we venture to say there is not to be found in their speeches or writings a single mention. And yet no intelligent man can doubt that in the peasantry, great as their



faults may be, the hopes of France for the future must rest. What of honor, of loyalty, of self-sacrifice, of patriotism, of love of home and industry, there is left in the country is to be found amongst them, and not among the crazy and unclean charlatans, loafers, and apes who make revolutions in Paris and Lyons. It was the peasants who, undrilled, and unofficered, and unorganized, faced the Prussian batteries all over France last winter, when the Parisian patriots were giving tongue in the clubs, and guzzling under the ramparts, and cursing Bismarck at long range. The peasant marched and fought, it is true often blindly, but he gave all he had to the country. George Sand says finely and truly, in speaking in a recently published diary of his share in the war: "I cannot, without pain, listen to abuse of the poor in spirit who marched to their death on the battlefield—what is worse, to their death of cold, and hunger, and misery in the snow and mud of the camps. If Jesus came back to the world, he would write with our blood on the dust of our highways, 'Verily, I say unto you, who marches with you without knowing why, is the best of you all.'"

In fact, it would be difficult to produce from history an expression of selfishness narrower or more material, more short-sighted and more devilish in its intensity, than the organization which has just perished in the flames of Paris, and we do not know anything more repulsive in its accompaniments than the apologies made for it, and the eulogies lavished on it, by the prophets and apostles of the "Religion of Humanity."

#### WHAT YALE COLLEGE NEEDS.

NEW HAVEN, May 20, 1871.

YALE COLLEGE has reason for gratulation in its benefactors, those of the alumni, and those—a noble band—not of the alumni. Only last year, Farnam Hall, containing 49 study-rooms and 80 bed-rooms, was erected—thanks to Henry Farnam, Esq., of New Haven. During the present year, by the liberality of Mr. B. M. C. Durfee, for a while a member of the class of 1867, Durfee Hall, containing apartments for 80 students, has been so far completed that it will be ready for occupation by next September. The late Aug. Russell Street, Esq., of the class of 1812, but a few years since endowed the Professorship of Modern Languages; S. B. Chittenden, Esq., the office of College Pastor; and an anonymous donor, in part, the professorship of History. The College has also nearly \$50,000 toward a new chapel, mainly the gift of Joseph Battell, Esq., of New York. By the will of Philip Marett, Esq., of New Haven, one-fifth of his estate is devised to the College after the termination of certain life estates; and the estimated amount which will be received from this source is \$120,000. Other legacies, the payment of which is dependent on the duration of one or more lives, are already vested by the death of the testators. These larger gifts amount to about \$365,000; and, adding the smaller received during the twelve years past, they make a total of \$440,000.

In addition, Mr. Street, but six years since, erected, upon a site on College ground, the Art Building, at an expense of \$170,000—his own outlay, not that of the College—and he further endowed the department. Besides, a full salary for the Professor of Painting has been provided through the agency of Mrs. A. R. Street.

Five years ago, George Peabody, Esq., gave \$150,000 to the Museum of Natural History, and land was set apart for it on the College square, the terms of the gift requiring that a site should be furnished free of cost to the museum. Again, very recently, Professor Edward E. Salisbury liberally endowed the department of philology.

Besides these, other departments of the university have, within twelve years, had large benefactions—the Sheffield Scientific School (or Sheffield College) nearly \$300,000 (all from New Haven but \$30,000), besides from the State the annual interest on \$135,000; the Theological School, \$271,000; and the public papers just now announce, though with some errors of statement, that a large endowment, with lands, for a first-class observatory, is soon to be given by O. F. Winchester, Esq., of New Haven.

But needs, not possessions, are a measure of poverty. Yale College is still poor—far beyond the knowledge of its friends. This poverty is due partly to prosperity, or the increase in the number of students; partly to the demands of the age as regards education; partly to a natural outgrowing of its old clothes, and not a little also to the cost of produce in the market. Whatever the source, it is real and reaches deep, and un-

less properly met by the Corporation and those who can give help, Yale College cannot keep up to its mark. Believing that the facts must be appreciated before relief can be expected, we propose to make a free exhibit of its poverty.

It is to be noted that Yale has necessarily few opulent alumni and friends in our small city of New Haven and its vicinity, and hence we have good reason for this appeal to a wider public. It is to be said about little New Haven, however, that her citizens have contributed to the different departments of the university within the past twelve years an aggregate of \$900,000; and certainly the many friends of the university over the land should give at least four times the sum received from the few at New Haven. Such an amount would place all departments of the university in a good condition as regards instructors, books, buildings, scholarships, and beneficiary funds, and would not be too large for this end. The demand of the alumni, that Yale shall keep in the front rank of American institutions, if it be not followed by the required supplies, is but asking for bricks without supplying the straw.

But we seek now to mention only the *more urgent* needs of Yale College, such as are indispensable to its present life and position. They are the following:

1. *A Professor of English Language.* The age requires the establishment of such a professorship. It is desirable to divide the present chair of Rhetoric and English Literature, which, as the occupant has declared, is more than one man can properly fill, and make the new professorship that of English Language and Literature.

2. *A Professor of Physics.* Astronomy, Meteorology, Mechanics, and Physics are now represented by a single professor, and he is aided by a tutor. The professor, we understand, asks for a division of his professorship. Temporary instructors or tutors cannot well fill out what is deficient in the department of Physics—the department that has been vastly and wonderfully advanced within a few years, and demands eminently apparatus and experimental illustration. The new professor would take the place of one of the tutors.

3. *A Professor of German.* One professorship of modern languages, taking both the French and German, has been established. But Latin has its three instructors, and Greek three, and it is not possible that one man should satisfactorily perform the labor of teaching two modern languages to five hundred students. In fact, a second teacher has already been employed during one term of the year for an optional class, and the students required to *pay extra* for the instruction, which is a very objectionable means of eking out the system of education. A division of this chair is needed, and, if the present professor should take French, the new professorship would be that of German.

4. *A Professorship of Political Science, including Political Economy, Civil Polity, and International Law.* The duties of this professorship have been performed by the President; and on his retiring, the new chair will be demanded, since his successor cannot be expected to have his range of learning, or to perform the same amount of College duty.

5. *A Professor of Elocution.* At present the College has the services of an instructor in elocution about two months in the year. This is a very meagre allowance of time for so important a branch of education. Training in elocution should begin with the College course and end with its last exercise. Double the present outlay would suffice for a new professorship.

6. *A completion of the endowment of the Professorship of History.* This important professorship, established a few years since, has still only a half foundation.

7. *Three or four Assistant Professors,* to take the place of as many temporary instructors or tutors. The number of tutors now employed for the five hundred students is seven; and should the number of students increase, as is expected from the opening of a new régime, and thirty or forty be added to the Freshman class, two or three more tutors would be required. The accession to the faculty of a few recent graduates every year is a benefit to the College, as they are in a sense representatives in the faculty of the students, bringing with them an understanding of existing student life. But such officers remain for only one, two, or three years, often because they can get better salaries elsewhere; and to give the temporary officers any considerable portion of the instruction is obviously undesirable. It is needed that the more successful of the tutors should be raised, as may be required, to the office of Assistant Professor. This would have the effect to retain valuable instructors on the ground and prepare them for full professorships, either in this or some other col-

lege. Substituting three assistant professors for as many of the temporary officers, would require for additional salaries \$500 each.

It would be still better if, at once, instead of an assistant professor, a full professor could be added to the departments of Latin and Mathematics, so as to make the number of professors two in each, as now it is in Greek. This could be done by an addition to the tutors' salaries of \$1,500, or \$3,000 for the two.

8. *Three additional Instructors.* The three divisions of the Junior class the present year average forty-five students each; and the four divisions of the Freshman class ordinarily contain forty students, and those of the Sophomore class but little less. The number of students in each is very much too large for satisfactory instruction by recitations, as it renders it difficult to do justice to each student and ensure a preparation for each exercise. Three additional instructors, temporary or permanent, for these classes, are therefore very desirable.

9. *New Buildings for Recitation and Lecture Rooms.* The rooms now used for these purposes are mostly too small, and, with few exceptions, are without proper ventilation. The president's lecture-room is not only no exception, but is one of the worst. The Athenæum, by a reducing of its three stories to two, and its rooms to four, has been improved, and these rooms will answer their purpose as long as the old building stands. Thirteen recitation and lecture-rooms are used at the same hour two or three times a day, and at least nine of them should be abandoned for something better; six or seven of the nine should be large enough to hold 50 students, and two or three, 200. One or two large buildings would therefore be required.

10. *A new building for Chemistry and Physics.* The old chemical laboratory still stands. Its destruction has long been desired, as it is unfit for its purpose, and poor every way, as well as a blot to the College square. Physics is also very inadequately provided for, and, with a new professor, the present arrangements would be altogether insufficient. Moreover, there should be connected with the structure a tower for a teaching astronomical observatory with a good telescope, to take the place of the present Athenæum observatory tower. Such an observatory for the instruction of students is a wholly different thing from a *working* observatory; to the latter, students should not have access except upon some special occasion.

11. *A new Chapel.* A death-warrant was years since passed on the old structure, when Mr. Battell made his generous gift toward a new one. But the amount on hand for the purpose is still insufficient. At least \$35,000 more are needed. If the College had funds that could be spared to advance the interests of theological training in the university, they could not be better spent than on the chapel, as the College furnishes the larger part of the students of the Theological School.

12. *Additional funds for Beneficiary Purposes and Scholarships.* The existing funds enable the College to dispense only \$3,000 toward needy students and scholarships; and, when the Ellsworth fund becomes available (to be used solely for those intending to study for the ministry), the amount will then not exceed \$11,000. Harvard, we learn, is enabled to give away annually to its students \$21,000. The papers have said, the past year or two, that Yale is falling behind Harvard in the number of its students. Although this is not true to the extent stated, there is in the fact just mentioned abundant reason for such a result. To put Yale on an equal footing with Harvard, which no Yale alumnus will consider too good a condition, would require an accession to the present fund of \$150,000. Liberal benefactions tend greatly to bring worthy students to the College.

We now recapitulate the objects mentioned in the preceding statements, and add the amount of additional funds demanded to secure them. The salary of a professor is reckoned at \$3,000 (the present rate, and about two-thirds of what he requires for a living if he has a family), and that is the interest, at six per cent., on \$50,000. The average of tutors' salaries in the College is, at present, \$1,350.

1. Professor of English Language and Literature.....	\$50,000
2. Professor of Physics, to take the place of a Tutor.....	28,000
3. Professor of the German Language and Literature.....	50,000
4. Professor of Political Science.....	50,000
5. Professor of Elocution.....	25,000
6. Professor of History.....	25,000
7. Professor of Latin, in place of a Tutor.....	28,000
Professor of Mathematics, in place of a Tutor.....	28,000
8. Two Assistant Professors, in place of a Tutor.....	19,000
9. Three temporary instructors or Tutors.....	67,000
10. New buildings for recitation and lecture-room.....	130,000
11. A new building for Chemistry, Physics, and Astronomy.....	100,000
12. For the new Chapel.....	35,000
13. Additional beneficiary and scholarship funds.....	150,000
Total.....	\$785,000

The above-mentioned needs are not the promptings of mere love of progress. Far from this; the College cannot retain its high position before the public with *no* professorship of the English language for its five hundred undergraduates—and but one professor of the modern languages—and but one professor for the departments of astronomy, meteorology, mechanics, and physics—and also but one each for Latin and mathematics; with so large a part of its instruction devolving on temporary officers; with only two months of instruction in elocution a year; further, with no better lecture and recitation rooms; so poor accommodations for teaching chemistry, physics, and astronomy; so unsatisfactory a chapel; and with so small means for the aid of needy and deserving students.

It may be supposed that the College has some surplus funds. On this point we state that, for the current year, instead of a surplus, there will be, according to the estimates of the treasurer, a *deficit of five thousand dollars*.

The College has unproductive funds and bequests on which something will hereafter be realized. But expenses will rapidly roll up if the College flourishes and increases in number of students (as will certainly happen if optionals are further introduced into the system of instruction); so that such funds will certainly not be more than are needed to enable the institution to hold its own.

Less than forty years ago, the salaries of the professors in Yale College were only \$1,140, and in 1831 the whole income from vested funds was \$2,300. Even in 1854 the salaries were but \$1,340. They were then raised to \$1,800, which, considering prices, was better than \$3,000 now. The sum of \$3,000 was reached only this current year, after a period of \$2,400 and \$2,600. Yale College has *always* been poor; and it has made the money entrusted to it go greatly further in the way of education than the public had any right to expect. And yet the question is sometimes asked, Why has it not also lifted to prosperity the associated professional schools?—which means: why, after getting all it could by begging, and then only a half provision for its instructors and its necessities, did it (professors, president, or the corporation) not beg for enough more to lift the other sides of the institution, instead of leaving it for each faculty to lift its own side? or else, why did it not share with them its crust?

In this connection we may allude to some *university* wants that are of special interest to the College.

1. *A University Fund.* The Yale College funds now meet an annual expense of \$9,000 for the library, treasurer's department, College catalogue, and some other expenditures of a strictly university character. The expenses, now so large, were but \$450 in 1831. Only a small part of the funds of the College were contributed for university purposes; in fact, not a third of the sum of \$150,000 represented by the \$9,000 of outlay. A university fund of \$100,000 would liberate from university uses money which belongs to the College proper. If, moreover, the fund could be increased to \$200,000, university or post-graduate instruction might be carried forward in a manner that would more nearly meet the expectations of the alumni, now unreasonable in view of existing means.

2. *An adequate Library Fund.* The fund for the purchase of books for the University library yields annually, at the present time, only \$1,800, while it should afford at least \$10,000 a year, if the professors of the College are to keep up with the progress of science in their several departments. To make the income even \$10,000 would require an addition to the fund of \$135,000.

We might speak also of the needs of the Sheffield College, or Scientific Department—a branch of the university co-ordinate with the Academic, developed in obedience to the call for a liberal education on a scientific basis, as well as for special scientific training; and which, while going forward with great success, could make out another long list of real needs. But we leave it for others to present its claims and necessities, as well as those of the Theological, Law, and Medical departments.

JAMES D. DANA.

## Correspondence.

### PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As you have introduced the subject of prohibitory legislation, may I direct your attention to the state of opinion in England, as exhibited in the discussion excited by Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill, now before Parliament? I quote for your consideration from the London *Times* of May 4:



"The British Medical Association, through its parliamentary committee, has had under consideration Mr. Bruce's measure, and at a meeting held in its rooms, Greek Street, Soho, Dr. Rumsey in the chair, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Ernest Hart, seconded by Mr. Benson Baker, to petition Parliament to pass speedily into law those clauses of Mr. Bruce's Bill which provide for the regulation by the ratepayers of the number of public-houses, for the diminution of the facilities for tippling in those houses which remain, and for detecting and punishing the adulteration of alcoholic liquors."

Taking the first and last of these classes in connection, are they likely to conflict unnecessarily with the liberty of the subject? Can the most radical of political theorists object to such legislation as shall confer upon a majority of taxpayers the power to protect themselves against the directly injurious effect of the uncontrolled sale of liquor? Does not the point of adulteration come fairly within the province of the law, inasmuch as it immediately affects the physical welfare of the public? and, on that ground, is it not practicable for communities to limit and control the liquor trade without collision with any of the "first principles" of legislation?

The report quoted above closes as follows:

"The opinion was unanimously expressed that a very large part of the disease and misery among the poorer classes, calling for medical intervention, is due to the effects of drink, and that measures are imperatively called for to diminish the facilities for and temptation to tippling."

If it is permissible to regulate by law the drainage of towns, the arrangement of slaughter-houses, factories, and other establishments which are potential nuisances, why, then, may not this nuisance of drink, which, on the excellent authority of the British Medical Association, is so prolific a cause of disease, be also abated by legal means? And is not the American law in regard to adulteration in most of the States sufficiently strong and comprehensive to afford, when properly applied, a valuable defence against the difficulties arising from the common sale of liquor, and, more important still, a defence of which the tenderest political conscience need not fear to take advantage?

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

#### MORAL INSANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the able criticism of Dr. Ray's work on the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity" which appeared in the *Nation* of May 11, with much that is true and pertinent, there is some lack of clearness. The fundamental distinction between insanity which ought, and insanity which ought not, to excuse criminal acts, is not, it seems to me, made sufficiently plain. To the cultivated reader or to the medical student, the difference between insanity which merely confuses the moral notions, and that which perverts the reason and overpowers the will, may be well marked; but the ordinary reader and the average juryman will require something more tangible—some test more easily applied. This will be found, I think, if we will consider for a moment the object of punishment.

Mill, in his "Examination of the Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton," v. 2, chap. xxvi., has produced an elaborate and exhaustive argument to reconcile punishment with the necessarian theory. Incidentally, he brings out very clearly the purpose for which alone punishment is or ought to be inflicted. "If any one thinks," he says, page 294, "that there is justice in the infliction of purposeless suffering; that there is a natural affinity between the two ideas of guilt and punishment, which makes it intrinsically fitting that, wherever there has been guilt, pain should be inflicted by way of retribution, I acknowledge that I can find no argument to justify punishment inflicted on this principle." The good of the offender and the protection of society are the only grounds that will justify punishment; or, so far as our public tribunals are concerned, the latter only. If society has a right to exist, it has a right to the means necessary to its protection; and the only question pertinent to ask, when the facts of the crime and its author are established, is, Will the punishment of this offender tend to prevent a repetition of the act? If it will, let him suffer; if not, his punishment is useless cruelty. With the moral guilt or innocence of the man society has nothing to do. Its object is self-protection; its justification is the accomplishment of its purpose. The only plea is utility; the only defence, uselessness. The latter is the only just reason why lunatics are not held accountable. If punishment had any effect in restraining their crimes, it would be perfectly right to inflict it. If the opprobrium of society possessed any influence over their minds, they would deserve and receive the same measure of praise and blame that is meted out to others. It is because punishment is useless that humanity pronounces it cruel; it is because praise and blame are alike

without effect, that society ceases to criticise, and contents itself with confining what it cannot otherwise control.

The only question, therefore, proper for a jury to consider in a case of insanity is, whether the certainty of punishment could influence the will. Would the knowledge or belief that immediate and certain punishment would follow the commission of a certain act tend to prevent the lunatic from doing the act? If it would, he is sufficiently sane to be held legally responsible for his conduct; if it would not, his punishment would be useless cruelty, and he should merely be placed beyond the power of further injury.

S.

DATTON, O., May 17.

#### VERONESE OR RUNAWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I was much struck with your correspondent's proposed reading of *Veronese* for *runaways*, in the famous passage of "Romeo and Juliet," which he aptly describes as "that stumbling-block of the commentators." The suggestion is, at least, very ingenious and very plausible. I am not sure but it is something better than that. Still, I am quite confident that *runaways* is Shakespeare's true word, though I am far from satisfied with any of the explanations of it that I remember to have seen. Permit me to offer another.

I must note, in the first place, that the language involves the figure of speech which used to be called *Prolepsis*. It is upon this, I think, that the difficulty has mainly turned which editors have found in the passage. Shakespeare has the same figure repeatedly, though not always in the same form, as in this instance. Thus, in "Macbeth," act i. scene 6: "The air nimbly and sweetly recommends itself unto our gentle senses;" that is, the air *sweetens* our senses *into gentleness*, or *makes* them gentle, by its purity and pleasantness. So, again, in act iii. scene 4: "Ere humane statute purg'd the gentle weal;" which means, apparently, *ere humane statutes made the commonwealth gentle by purging or cleansing it from the wrongs and pollutions of barbarism*. Also, in act v. scene 4: "Let our just censures attend the true event;" meaning, no doubt, let our judgments wait for the actual result, the issue of the contest, *in order that they may be just*.

Now for the particular case in hand. Here the first question is, What does *runaway* refer to? the word being so general and indefinite that its special meaning, if it has any, is to be gathered from the context. I am satisfied that it is used as a descriptive epithet of Phœbus, the sun, or day. Juliet has just been urging the "fiery-footed steeds" of day to hasten towards their master's *lodging*, and give "cloudy night" possession of the world. She now proceeds to repeat the same thought in language and imagery still more intense. And she addresses night as the mistress and keeper of the bed where nimble-footed day is to sleep, that, in the silence and darkness of his sleep, Romeo may come to her "untalked-of and unseen." The verb to *wink* was often used thus for to *sleep*. Juliet *wishes* day to speed his course with fiery haste; and therefore she calls him *runaway*. In other words, she longs to have him play the runaway, and for this cause she would have night prepare his couch at once, that so his prying eyes and babbling tongue may be quickly bound up in sleep.

The poet elsewhere has a like use of *runaway*. Thus, in "The Merchant of Venice," act ii. scene 6, where the nocturnal theft and elopement of Jessica take place, Lorenzo urges her to make haste, because "the close night doth play the *runaway*." The difference of the two cases is that Lorenzo *fears* the night will run away too fast for his purpose, while Juliet is impatient to have day rush off into the arms of night forthwith. But this does not touch either the sense or the aptness of the image. I must add that only the first four lines of the speech are found in the copy of 1597. And it is a noteworthy point that, in the enlarged text, the poet changed *mansion* to *lodging*, as if on purpose to make that part of the speech cohere more semblably with the added imagery. "Phœbus' *lodging*" suits better with the idea of day's *sleeping-place*; all which, I think, accords smoothly with the explanation here given.

H. N. HUDSON.

BOSTON.

#### Notes.

A NEW map of Jerusalem, 27x38, folded to book size, from the ordnance survey made under the direction of Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., and with over eighty references to historic localities, will be published by Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., of this city. They also announce "Aunt Jane's

Hero," by the author of "Stepping Heavenward;" "Belle Lovell," a tale for grown-up girls; a new edition of Mr. Da Costa's interesting "Guide to Lake George," and a handy edition of the same author's "Mount Desert," both well illustrated.—Messrs. Pott & Amery announce: "The Purchas Judgment," a letter of acknowledgment to the Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, by H. P. Liddon, D.D.; with a letter to the writer by the Rev. Dr. Pusey.

—No one can doubt the convenience of such a combination of dictionaries as is "Zell's Popular Encyclopædia," just completed in two volumes; but it would be too much to expect any one of its parts to be equal to the special work condensed in it—equal in fulness or in accuracy. The biographical portion, for example, could not be justly compared with the admirable dictionary of Dr. Thomas (also published in Philadelphia), of which, by the way, the mechanical execution is much superior to that of "Zell's Encyclopædia." One could not consult the latter with the same degree of confidence as the former, and not only because in the one case the editor has been tested by previous work, but because the greater the extent of field embraced the less possible is it for one man or corps of men to make a dictionary which shall be thorough and trustworthy in every particular. All works of reference, however, have a usefulness despite their liability to error. They serve, perhaps, as often to rub up and confirm old knowledge as to impart new; and for this purpose it is no little economy to have substituted two for twenty volumes, more or less. Used in this sense, and not as a final authority, "Zell's Encyclopædia" will not disappoint the purchaser. It has a merit which comes of being the last publication of the kind—that is, freshness; though it is a little noticeable that while the surrender at Sedan is mentioned in its proper place, and Thiers's barren mission to the European courts after that overthrow is also recorded, neither in the latter article nor under *Versailles* is any allusion made to the siege of Paris. But that is readily accounted for. There are copious illustrations which, oftener than not, were worth inserting; and the catch-words are easy to be seen on the printed page. Substantially bound, the two volumes occupy less than twice the room of Webster or of Worcester, or of Lippincott's Gazetteer; and of course far less than the New American Cyclopædia. The work may not be found superfluous in libraries already furnished with all of these.

—We shall be glad to see the Illinois Legislature, when it meets in November, pass a bill which was read once at the recent session, and is not calculated to excite opposition. This was House Bill No. 563, authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms. It was made applicable to each incorporated city, and seems to have been carefully drawn to ensure a faithful and prudent execution of its trusts. It agrees in scope with the Free Public Libraries Act of England. It requires any city council, that shall have decided to establish a free public library and reading-room, to appoint a board of nine directors, "chosen from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office," only one of whom may be a member of the council, and of whom a third shall go out of office each year. This seems to us a case in which a popular election by the Hare system, or some other, of contingent representation naturally suggests itself; and as Illinois has been foremost in adopting this experiment, it would be well to seize every opportunity of putting it to the test. We are persuaded that it will never be extensively introduced into our politics until after its merits have been proved in elections with which politics have, or should have, nothing to do.

—Few countries, if any, offer better opportunities of applying and developing the science of hydrology than the United States. The Bonnet Carre crevasse on the Mississippi is an illustration of the neglect which this science has received; and it is safe to say that its professors are very far from being either so numerous or so skilled as the country needs to guard the land against encroachments and overflow, to drain its swamps and irrigate its plains, keep its rivers navigable, connect neighboring water-systems by canals, and in general to foster a public sense of the importance of this branch of physical economy. On all these subjects we may learn something from the Italian engineers, one of whom, Elia Lombardini, distinguished for his writings and long experience, having been for twenty years engaged upon the most variable arm of the river Po, has published a very thorough treatise with this title: "Guide to the Study of Fluvial Hydrology and Practical Hydraulics" (Milan). Besides the topics enumerated above, this work embraces the water-supply of cities, sewage and the utilization of it, and water-power as applied to machinery. Its examples are drawn from all parts of the world.

—Italy can teach us also in regard to the silk culture, an industry

which seems destined to a great extension on the Pacific coast, with the aid of our brethren from Japan. Italian periodicals devoted to this specialty are already numerous. We may name the *Industria serica* of Turin, the *Rivista settimanale di Bachicoltura*, and the *Sericultura Austriaca* of Goritz. To these is now added the *Selezione Microscopica*, a quarterly review, devoted, as the title indicates, to the microscopic examination of the eggs of the silk-worm, in quest of parasites. The first number appeared last month in Milan.

—No. 30 of the Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin closes the fifth volume of this valuable publication. It is more than twice the size of the ordinary issue, and is divided in its contents between a review of the progress of the geographical sciences since 1867, and a classified list of geographical works (including articles in periodicals, as well as maps and plans) published during the year ending November 30, 1870. The latter embraces not far from 2,000 titles; of which 44 relate to the Suez Canal, and are mostly of separate works, and 118 are of maps of France and of the seat of war. The review of progress is by many hands, and covers not only travels and discoveries, but the advances in zoölogy, botany, geognosy, and physical geography, and devotes a chapter to the volcanic phenomena of 1868 and 1869. Nowhere else, probably, could one obtain such compendious information on the latest contributions to our knowledge of the earth and its creatures. No. 31 of the same journal gives a full and official account of the second German expedition to the North Pole, but the map to accompany it will be found in No. 33. Statistics of Sweden, given on p. 89, from the census of December 31, 1869, show a decrease of population, in the course of twelve months, amounting to more than 14,000. But this is a gain when compared with the census of 1868, which showed a falling-off of nearly 23,000. We observe that on the opposite page, in a note on the population of Cuba, on the authority of the *Revue des Cours Scientifiques*, Port-au-Prince is referred to as "the second city of importance on the island"—a curious error to meet with in this journal.

—An influential German magazine, the *Grenzboten*, whose editor, the son of the celebrated Robert Blum, is tolerably notorious for his political eccentricities, proposes the following efficacious mode of punishing the Swiss people for their open sympathy with France in the late war:

"The flourishing city of Zurich possesses two famous scientific institutions, a university and a polytechnic school. The greater part of the professors are of course Germans, and a professorship at Zurich is now considered by German scientists as a very desirable position. But Germany has just acquired two new territories, Alsace and Lorraine, for whose intellectual improvement she is bound to provide, in order to counteract effectively the consequences of the prevailing ignorance and French levity. Alsace has a prosperous industry, whose largest customer has hitherto been the French capital. This province already possesses a university, and it would be very appropriate to found at Strasburg a polytechnic institute, richly endowed, which would soon render Alsatian enterprise wholly independent of neighboring France. The best plan to obtain world-renowned teachers for the new institution would be to call thither such men as Culmann and Zeuner, with the other celebrated Zurich professors. Formerly Aix-la-Chapelle and Munich made exertions to secure these two men, and no doubt they would now gladly return to the Germanic Empire, their situations in Switzerland having become too precarious on account of the permanent and active hostility to German nationality. By this peaceful conquest, Germany would at the same time create elements of incontestable superiority for the new institution, and bestow a well-deserved reward on the French sympathies of the Swiss nation."

This advice, considered merely in the light of expediency, can hardly be judged sound, for several reasons. One is, that a polytechnic school at Strasburg would seriously impair the German polytechnic school at Karlsruhe, close by; while another and fatal objection is, that if this plan were carried out, since Germany abounds in technologists and scientists as competent as those now teaching in Zurich, and lacking only a position to become as distinguished, the Swiss Federal Council would have not the slightest trouble in supplying the places of the seceders.

—"Science has acted a great and terrible part in the defeats which we have just undergone. The discoveries of Ampère, the works of our military engineers have been cruelly used against us; and even the liberal organization of the German universities has been placed at the service of the hateful passions directed against us. Hence it is said on all sides, and rightly, that it is by science that we have been vanquished." This rather childish utterance of M. Henri St. Clair Deville's, at the sitting of the Paris Academy of Science of March 6, introduced a motion that the Academy should "enlarge the circle of its communications and deliberations, and bring into them all questions of scientific instruction of whatever order and of whatever origin." The earnest debate which followed



was in favor of a radical reform in French education, both higher and lower. There was unanimous complaint of the evils which government regulation and interference had wrought in all branches of public instruction. M. Deville said, pithily: "The university, as now organized, would lead us to absolute ignorance. The professor is nothing; the administration everything." M. Dumas likewise declared: "It is centralization applied to the university that, by general consent, has killed the higher teaching." Gen. Morin said:

"When I travelled in Germany in 1864, I found there twenty polytechnic institutes, whose studies were of as high a grade as those of our Polytechnic School. In France, for thirty-four millions of people, we have the Polytechnic School and its branches, and the École Centrale—one school of science to sixteen millions of people. In Germany, they have one to every five millions; and every institute has its special classes of engineers, of architects, of industrial chemists, etc. How can we compare our institutions with this powerful scientific organization?"

M. Chasles complained that his was the only chair of the higher geometry in France. "In Germany, even in Italy, this science is cultivated with increasing success. We are still to-day where we were in 1813."

"For eighty years," further remarked M. Deville, whose motion was finally referred to a secret session, "in order to speak of public education, it has been necessary to be a minister, a delegate, or a chief of bureau. Well, the Academy should put an end to these ways, and should say distinctly: Here is the true method; see how they have succeeded in Germany, in England. Let us shake off the yoke, and know how to borrow from others what constitutes their strength and their superiority."

### COUNT RUMFORD.\*

THE Americans who chanced to be in Paris during the last winter of the First Empire had all of them, probably, their attention attracted to a sight which arrested that of Frenchmen, natives to the Boulevards, themselves, even at that anxious crisis of their fate. It was a chariot, with emblazoned arms upon its panels, of the style of the time, with the exception of its wheels, which were broad as six of the delicate attachments on which the fashionable equipages of the metropolis rattled over those famous pavements. Within the carriage might have been seen its master, a man past middle age, or, "by'r lady, inclining to threescore," who was dressed entirely in white, even to his hat, who seemed unconscious or regardless of the laughter which his equipage and his attire provoked among the busy idlers of the *parc*. It was then as now, or before the present calamities, a strange thing that could excite the notice of those thronging multitudes, even when set off by a spice of ridicule; but this eccentric phenomenon never failed of observation and of passing comment. An American who should have asked who the personage might be that was thus observed of those observers, would have learned that it was, perhaps, the one of his countrymen who enjoyed the widest European reputation, not excepting, during his lifetime, that of Franklin and Washington themselves. His fame has paled before theirs, through the lapse of six-and-fifty years, but as long as he lived, Count Rumford—for he it was—was the best known of his race to the greatest number of Europeans. And even yet he holds a high place in the estimation of the world of science, though he has passed away in a great measure out of the popular memory.

Sir Benjamin Thompson, Knt., Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and of St. Stanislaus, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the French Institute, and of almost every learned body in Europe and America, was drawing towards the close of his brilliant and beneficent career at the time just mentioned. His latter days were, unhappily, not his best days. A philosopher himself, he had married *en secondes noces* the widow of the illustrious philosopher Lavoisier, to whom the sanguinary Committee of Safety refused the few days' respite from the guillotine which he asked only for the completion of a chemical experiment. But though his bride brought him mature beauty and talent, and a large fortune, she did not bring with these gifts the happiness he had hoped from them, and he had parted from her several years before. His health was broken, and his temper soured, and his manners had lost the grace, and his conversation the charm, as well as his person the beauty, which had made him for years the chosen companion of nobles and philosophers, the friend of princes, the admired of men, and the loved of ladies. He lived at Auteuil very much the life of a hermit, in the house where Franklin used to visit

Madame Helvetius, between whom and him the gossips of the period had made a match, and where, a couple of years ago, Pierre Bonaparte murdered Victor Noir—a crime not without its influence on the downfall of the Second Empire. There he lived, amusing himself with his studies and his flowers, varied by the innocent and not too exciting diversion of playing billiards against himself. His daughter, of whom presently, afforded him some society towards the end of his career, which terminated in August, 1814, after a short illness. He was buried at Auteuil, where a simple monument marks the spot, which the piety of his countrymen has kept in good condition and repair.

The career of Count Rumford, which had this melancholy ending, was a singularly romantic one, marked by striking contrasts of condition, diversified by many adventures, and crowned with much success and many honors, well earned by substantial services to mankind. Born in a New England farm-house, at Woburn, near Boston, and with only the education of a yeoman's son, excepting such as he gave himself, he found himself at six-and-twenty a Fellow of the Royal Society, and at twenty-seven an Under-Secretary of State, and a welcome guest in fashionable and learned circles. At twenty-eight he was a full colonel in the British army; and at thirty was knighted by George III. His political and military promotions he owed to his services against his country in her war for independence, and, had his public life ended at that point, he would have merited no admiration from his countrymen, and no more from the side he served than is usually the lot of tools that have failed to do the work expected of them. Justly, or unjustly, he had excited the suspicions of his patriotic neighbors at home, and failed to obtain a commission from Washington, and so he remained loyal to the king, and was rewarded for the intelligence and advice he could give with the advancement and distinctions just described. His only actual military service, though he afterwards held high rank on the Continent, was directed against his countrymen, and with sufficient success to recommend him to notice and promotion. All this naturally made him an object of contempt and execration in his native land at the time, and it was no mean proof of the value of his later services to mankind that these sentiments were changed in the breasts of his countrymen to feelings of respect and admiration, which led them to excuse and forget, if they could not fully pardon, his sins against them.

After the peace of 1783, Sir Benjamin Thompson obtained the royal permission to take service with the reigning Elector of Bavaria, whose discernment had marked his eminent qualities at a short visit made to the court of Munich just before. He was given high military rank, in which capacity he introduced most material reforms into the service, making the private an industrious husbandman and artisan, without diminishing his efficiency as a soldier. He also extended his reforms into civil life, absolutely abolishing for the time and for long afterwards the beggary by which the heart of Bavarian industry was eaten out, providing humanely for the really impotent, while compelling the able-bodied to earn the bread they ate, and his measures combined kindness with energy in such wise proportions that these very vagabonds whom he had robbed of their lazy leisure made processions and offered up prayers for his recovery at a time when he was dangerously ill. Whoever has been at Munich will remember the beautiful park, called the English Garden, which the magic of his taste and skill conjured out of a hopeless desert of swamps and ragged woodland. Lately, the King of Bavaria has gratefully erected a statue to its creator, in a conspicuous part of the grounds. In the autumn of 1796, when Bavaria was likely to be destroyed between the French on the one hand, and the Austrians on the other, Count Rumford, to whom the Elector had delegated absolute powers, by his spirited action and skillful preparation saved the electorate from being overrun for the time, and postponed its fate for a season. Six years before this, in 1790, the Elector, as vicar of the empire during the *inter imperium* between the death of Joseph II. and the election of Leopold II., raised his favorite minister to the rank of a count of the empire. Upon this elevation Sir Benjamin Thompson chose the name of Rumford, now Concord, N. H., as the style of his new dignity, deriving it from the town to which he traced the first beginnings of his success in life.

It was there that he married at nineteen, in 1772, a rich wife—as riches were then esteemed—the widow of Colonel Rolfe, fourteen years older than himself. It was through this connection that he obtained an introduction to Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, Governor Gage at Boston, and the Tory society of the day, which comprised much of the wealth and the cultivation of the period. Whether young Thompson was won over by the fascination of this society to the Royal side, or whether

\* "Memoir of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford. With Notices of his Daughter. By George E. Ellis." Boston: 1871. Published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to be had at their rooms, Athenæum Building, Beacon Street, and of Messrs. Little & Brown, Boston, and Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

the envy excited by his sudden elevation provoked unfounded suspicions to that effect, we cannot affirm. But he was driven from Concord by a mob, arrested and tried at Woburn, and, though acquitted, had the cold shoulder turned to him at Cambridge by the military authorities, and so shook off the dust of his feet against his country and proceeded to England, where he received the countenance and advancement of which we have spoken. He never returned to America, nor saw his wife again, who lived out her days at Concord and there died in 1792. They had one daughter, the Countess Sarah, who lived down to 1851, and is yet remembered about Boston as a stately old lady of foreign air and manner, acquired by long residence in Europe. We would say in passing that her portrait in the work of Dr. Ellis, to which we shall presently come, gives no just idea of her looks, as we remember her. She was the companion of her father in London, Munich, and Paris for several years at different times, and resided much abroad after his death. A very entertaining portion of Dr. Ellis's *Life of the Count* consists of large extracts from a narrative written in her old age, for the amusement of a friend, by the Countess Sarah, of her personal adventures and of court life and morals at Munich, as seen by a young American girl, whose life had been spent mainly at Concord and Woburn.

The mind of Count Rumford had a natural turn for science and an acquired bent for applying it to the practical uses and daily necessities of life. While in the service of the Elector, as we have seen, he brought scientific training to the solution of the problems of mendicity and pauperism with remarkable success. His earlier attempts had been in the direction of the improvement of artillery; but he turned his later attention to inventions for the comfort and happiness instead of the destruction of mankind. The economizing of heat in the warming of houses and the cooking of food, the curing of smoky chimneys, the construction of grates and fireplaces, improvements in cooking utensils, were among the many forms which his inventive benevolence took, and which really made revolutions in these domestic provinces, many of the benefits of which we still enjoy, often without knowing it. Heat and light, in the sense of lighting and heating, mainly were the objects of his study and experiment. And it was his success in the particulars of which we have spoken that gave him his great popular European reputation during his life. But while thus engaged in the investigation of these great elements of human existence, and especially of heat, for these domestic ends, he was led to discoveries which placed him in the first rank of scientific discoverers and made his name immortal. Into these, of course, we cannot enter at large. It is enough to say that his experiments overthrew the doctrine as to the nature of heat which had prevailed from the days of Aristotle and re-established it on the true basis from which all subsequent advances of science in that direction have proceeded, and without which they could never have been attempted. He first discovered and announced the truths which are known as the conservation and correlation of forces. Thus philanthropy conducted him to the heights of philosophy, and by aiming to be useful, he became illustrious.

In the year 1798, the elector appointed Count Rumford his Minister to St. James's, but George III. refused to receive him, on the ground that he was still his subject, and, as such, could not represent a foreign prince. He was deeply mortified at this repulse, but occupied himself in a much more important and durable service to England and the world, by organizing the Royal Institution for the Diffusion of Science and Useful Knowledge, and the Encouragement of Useful Inventions and Improvements. This institution has been of great benefit to science and its application to the arts of life, and if it had only been for the services of Davy—whom Rumford first discovered—and of Faraday, of which it was the scene, it would have amply justified the sagacity of its founder, even were it not still in full and beneficent operation. Earlier than this he had established a fund for the Rumford medals, to be awarded by the president and council of the Royal Society to the authors of the most useful discoveries as to light and heat. He also made what amends he could to his own country for his shortcomings towards her, by instituting a similar reward for the same services to mankind on this side, entrusted to the charge of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which the seat is at Boston. He also made Harvard University his residuary legatee, for the purpose of founding a professorship to teach the application of science to the arts of life. This chair has been filled by men of the highest eminence from the time it was established to this day, and has abundantly answered the wise purposes of its founder.

It is to the foundation of the Rumford medals, of which the American Academy was entrusted with the dispensation, that we owe the valuable

work which is the text of this discourse. The Academy have thought it due to Count Rumford that his works, all of which were out of print, and some of them almost impossible to be obtained, should be republished as the most fitting monument to his memory. Of this collection, the first volume has been printed. Besides this, it was thought right that a memoir of his life should be prepared, which has been done with great care, industry, and skill by the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis. It is absolutely exhaustive, and leaves nothing for any future biographer to do. A biographer could not wish for a life of more striking contrasts and varieties, of more curious adventures and more useful service to relate, and Dr. Ellis has done it excellent justice. It is one of the finest specimens of printing the American press has ever produced, and is profusely and elegantly illustrated. The great pains and long labor which this elaborate work must have cost has been freely bestowed, and generously offered as a gift to the Academy, and to the memory of Count Rumford, by the author. It is an honorable contribution to the biographical literature of the country and the language, and well merits a place in public and private libraries.

#### LAWYER AND CLIENT.\*

THIS little volume is made up of a lecture delivered before the Law School of the University of the City of New York, with some additions. The lecture excited a good deal of attention from the public, owing, in part, to the fact that, at the time of its delivery, the questions which it treats had been brought before the world in a tangible shape by the controversies arising out of the Erie litigation. Mr. Butler accounts for the hostility to the profession which has for so many ages shown itself in literature, the most respectable as well as the catchpenny, by the fact that the worst lawyers have been popularly taken as representatives of the whole profession (though this is an explanation which itself requires to be explained), and by the fact that lawyers, in conducting litigation, are constantly and necessarily compelling men to do what they would rather not do—pay debts they would like to evade, or fulfil contracts they would like to break. This seems to us also inadequate. Every lawyer who makes a debtor his enemy renders a service to a creditor—and indeed, it would seem as if no matter how many enemies the profession may at any time have in its front, it must have a corresponding number of friends behind it. The true reason of the prevailing and ancient hostility to lawyers we take to be the badness of the procedure, in all countries and all ages; or, in other words, the enormous difficulty and cost of getting justice done under all judicial systems. Bad lawyers have always been able to avail themselves of this to indulge in chicanery; while the very best lawyers are unable to bring their clients through even a successful suit without long delays, much vexation, much apparent sacrifice of substance to form, and, above all, without great expense. The most intelligent client, too, is not able entirely to dissociate in his memory the lawyer from the machinery he assists in working, and no man probably who has ever gone to law has ever ceased to think of attorneys without more or less dread or bitterness, whether he won or lost his cause. Whether it is possible to make justice—genuine justice—cheap and speedy, is a large question, which we do not need to discuss here. The fact is, that thus far the race has never been treated to anything of the kind, and this alone will account for the popular hostility to the profession, and for the sorry figure it cuts in literature, and especially in English literature.

Mr. Butler's summing up of the rules which should govern practice at the bar is very clear and simple, and almost unimpeachable. A lawyer must be faithful to his client in all ways—that is, must in all cases tell him the truth plainly, as well as defend his interests zealously; he must not be a promoter of litigation either directly or indirectly; he must dissuade his client from going to law when he thinks he has no case; he must not aid him in doing an illegal act, in such manner as to evade the law or escape its consequences; he must "not make himself an accessory before the fact to crime or injustice;" the character of his client need not concern him, as a general rule, but Mr. Butler says, very properly, and he might have said it more strongly, that as lawyers do pick and choose among the cases offered them, either for the gratification of their own taste or for their own convenience—most of them, for instance, refusing criminal cases altogether—it is not too much for us to ask of lawyers to refuse to take up the cause of "parties so notoriously in league against the general interests of society as to make them common enemies." The lawyer has nothing to do, also, as a general rule, with the justice of his cause—that is the affair of the judge; but he must not be a cheat in the client's inter-

\* "Lawyer and Client. Their Relation, Rights, and Duties. By William Allen Butler." New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1871.



est in court, or do anything else which the client might not lawfully do for himself. We wish Mr. Butler had, on this point, indulged in a little practical application. Is it, for instance, right for a lawyer to apply for the appointment of a man of notoriously bad character as receiver of a valuable piece of property, such as a railroad, even if the judge be willing to make it?

The question, To whom are lawyers responsible for the manner in which they practise their profession? is perhaps the only one which Mr. Butler does not deal with satisfactorily. They are responsible, he says, first of all to the courts before which they practise, but this check is of very little value, especially when the judiciary is elective. No matter how bad a lawyer is, the judge has, with reference to most species of misconduct, to wait till somebody arraigns the offender, and then the necessity of not making enemies is so constantly present to the mind of an elected judge that he is likely to be an indifferent disciplinarian. Secondly, the lawyer is responsible to public opinion; but public opinion "can only properly and finally pronounce upon what is undisputed, or established beyond any reasonable doubt, and accepted by common consent as a notorious fact." Further on, he says "that the public cannot proceed to judgment as long as the merits of the case are entangled in the meshes of a newspaper controversy." This is all rather too vague to be of much practical value. When is public opinion to know when a thing is "undisputed"? What is there in the shape of a charge against a member of the bar which the accused and a certain number of his friends will not always dispute? Here, for instance, during the past week, comes Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, and disputes the proposition that James Fisk, jr., is an improper person to be appointed, on motion of counsel, by a judge sitting in equity, receiver of the property of a great corporation. The same learned gentleman holds his hands up in horror over the popular belief that Mr. Justice Barnard is corrupt, and half-a-dozen newspapers concur with him. Is this "disputing" sufficient to cause honest men to hold their peace? Again, what is "reasonable doubt"? Who is to decide whether it exists? What is "common consent"? What is a "notorious fact"? What are "the meshes of a newspaper controversy"? If I say in a newspaper that James Fisk is a notorious rogue, and give divers reasons for so considering him, and James Fisk comes and says that he is not, and that I am a liar, is this a "newspaper controversy," and is the public to go about its business, and refuse to decide between us?

The lawyer's responsibility to his own conscience must of course, as Mr. Butler says, be the main check on misconduct, and the quality of a lawyer's conscience will always depend largely on the moral condition of the community in which he lives. Every man, therefore, who is just and fair in his dealings, and hates rogues, though he only sells pins and needles, helps to purify the law.

#### GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.\*

ALTHOUGH the publication of "Guizot's History of France" was suspended when the siege of Paris commenced, still the period already reached—the reign of Charlemagne—is so distinct and important an epoch, that a very few pages more would give the work a certain completeness and unity, even if it never went any further. That is to say, it covers the early history of the territory of France, and that period of barbarian rule which was, in the true sense of the term, neither French nor German, but *Frankish*—or, it might be said, it was in an equal degree French and German. The author's expressions in regard to this empire are a little vague and inconsistent. He frequently uses the term "Gallo-Franco-Germanic monarchy," which is correct enough, even if a little clumsy. Generally, however, he says out and out "France" and "French"—the inaccuracy of which expressions, one would suppose, would have shown itself at once when he came to speak of general assemblies of the Franks at Worms and Paderborn, towns which are thoroughly German.

This history is "*racontée pour la jeunesse*"; but it must not be understood that the "rising generation" addressed by M. Guizot is that for which Scott, Dickens, and Hawthorne, or even Mr. Freeman, have written: he seems rather to have had in mind young people of some maturity. Even at this, however, we see no reason why it should have been addressed especially to the young, inasmuch as it is by no means peculiarly suited to them. For its kind, it cannot be pronounced a success. It is in great part

philosophical and discursive; and even where it is merely narrative, it is not an easy, clearly-told story, but is heavy, confused, and full of digressions. Almost the only pieces of really good narration are the translations from Gregory of Tours, Frédégaire, and Eginhart. Even for the most mature and intelligent readers, who did not have a previous knowledge of leading events and relations, there are unaccountable omissions; as, for instance, we are nowhere told what became of the Visigoths after the wars of Clovis, nor what were the relations of the Lombards to the Exarchate which led to their dissensions with the Papal See, and through this to the intervention of the Franks in Italy. Again, too much is sometimes attempted. In the confused Merovingian period, for instance, there is a succession of brief stories, from which the reader would get nothing but an incoherent and lifeless impression. It would have been much better to have selected only one story, and told it with great minuteness; for, as the author remarks, the names and dates here are of no manner of importance in themselves, and all that is wanted is a vivid and accurate picture.

These are serious defects in a book written for the young. Of course the merits of the work are as great and manifest as its defects. It is something to have the history of a nation written by an historical authority of the rank of M. Guizot, for it embodies the results of the studies of his entire life. If the book is not very well adapted to give young people their first knowledge of French history, it cannot fail, on the other hand, to instruct those who already have some knowledge of that history. If it does not contain vivid pictures and animated narration, it abounds in just observations, and in the clear delineation of character and motives.

The translation is good, so far as idiom is concerned—the rock upon which translators from the French most commonly split. It is, however, neither perspicuous nor graceful, nor always elegant. Thus, p. 174, the Thuringians, Saxons, etc., are said to have been "frequently vanquished and subdued [by the Franks] to all appearance, but always ready to rise either for the recovery of their independence, or, again, under the pressure of that grand movement which, in the third century, had determined the general invasion by the barbarians of the Roman empire." Page 85: "Domitian alone [of the Flavian emperors] put in a short appearance," i.e., visited Gaul. Page 218, at Roncevaux, the Basques "descend and fall suddenly on the baggage-train and on the troops of the rear-guard, whose duty it was to cover all in their front, and precipitate them to the bottom of the valley"! There are also a good many single words, especially proper names, mistranslated. Thus, if the name *Placentia* is to be translated at all, it should be (in the English edition) into the Italian name *Piacenza*, not the French *Plaisance*. So with *Vercell* for *Vercelle*. *J. Vindex* is no correct abbreviation of *Julius Vindex*; *Seylla* is neither the Latin *Sulla* nor its English form *Sylla*. *Frisons* is the French name of the Frisians. Perhaps it is excusable to use the French names of Mentz and Aachen—*Mayence* and *Aix-la-Chapelle*; but what excuse is there for *Ratisbonne*? We do not like the word *peuplet*, used incessantly for *peuple*. Nero's "Golden House" is called a "palace of gold."

In the author's own work, we are surprised that he should lay down as an unquestioned fact that the Umbrians were of Celtic race, while all authorities upon the linguistics of Ancient Italy are agreed as to the essential unity of race of the Umbrians, Sabellians, and Latins. It is true that there are some arguments on linguistic grounds for inferring a near relationship of *all these* to the Celts, and that one or two ancient writers obscurely assign a Celtic origin to the Umbrians in particular; but even assuming that this gave the weight of probability to this theory, it is far from giving it the certainty that so categorical a statement ought to have. Again, the dates are curiously confused. At first, they are given *Before Christ*, and then, without any intimation of a change, the founding of the city Rome is taken as the standard; and then again the years after Christ.

The book is very handsomely printed, and illustrated with fine engravings; we do not believe, however, that it will be possible to get the entire work into twenty-four parts, judging from the ground covered by those already published.

*Essays on Natural History.*—By Charles Waterton. Edited, with a Life of the Author, by Norman Moore, B.A. With portrait and illustrations. (London: Frederick Warne & Co. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.)—This plump volume, besides upwards of sixty essays on various topics of natural history, contains in the Life the larger part of the autobiography which Waterton prefixed to his *Essays* in the editions of 1837,

\* "The History of France from the earliest times to the year 1789. Related for the rising generation by M. Guizot, author of 'The History of Civilization in Europe,' etc. etc. Translated from the French by Robert Black, M.A., etc. To be completed in about twenty-four monthly parts, each of which will be illustrated by at least four very beautiful full-page woodcuts, and many smaller ones, after designs by A. de Neuville. London: Sampson Low, Son & Marston. 1870. 3½ parts, Svo. pp. 224."

and 1857; and as it also offers in the appendix a number of private letters hitherto unpublished, the reader is enabled to get a very just idea of the singular and pleasing character of the famous "Wanderer," whose alligator ride is his smallest title to immortality. Waterton's style, with its thick interlarding of quotations from the Latin poets, its familiarity of tone, and conversational discursiveness, was as different from that now used by the most popular scientific teachers, as his Catholic faith in miracles from the common notion of a truly scientific spirit. "I here state," he says, of a special reason for visiting Naples, "in the most unqualified manner, my firm conviction that the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius is miraculous beyond the shadow of a doubt. Were I to conceal this my conviction from the public eye, I should question the soundness of both my head and heart, and charge my pen with arrant cowardice. Nothing in the whole course of my life has struck me so forcibly as this occurrence." At Loreto, he says of the Santa Casa, the pretended house of the Virgin Mary in Nazareth: "There are authentic proofs of its miraculous transition; but the belief of it is optional with every Catholic, as the Church has pronounced nothing on the subject. . . . I believe in the miracle." So a medal of the Blessed Virgin worn about his neck saved him from drowning at Dover, and a consultation with a bone-setter, who afterwards restored his stiffened arm, providentially took place on "Lady-day," or March 25.

A mind thus subject to superstition was naturally strongly opposed to that tendency of modern science represented by Darwinism; and, at a time when comparative zoologists are endeavoring to ascertain which ape is the nearest ancestor of man, this sentence from the essay on the gorilla seems, to jangle out of tune: "In habits and propensities, they [the apes of Borneo and of Western Africa] perfectly agree. In anatomy they differ somewhat; but this difference can only interest those who find gratification in splitting a hair, and in producing words hard enough to set one's teeth on an edge." In fact, Waterton's statement (not to call it boast, for he was truly modest, though very combative) that he had dissected great numbers of other animals, and more than 5,000 birds, will not secure for him the reputation of a great anatomist. As an observer, he may be credited in all he professes to have seen, but his disputes with other naturalists show that he gave far too much weight to his non-

experience in convicting his adversaries of invention and falsehood. With this caution, it is true, as the editor remarks, that "most of the essays might be read with profit, even in village schools. They would open the eyes of the children to the treasures of the fields, and would teach them humanity to bird, beast, and reptile."

Humanity was, indeed, a distinguishing trait of the gentle and hospitable old man, and we shall quote here two instances of it—to beasts and men—which leave a fragrant memory of the writer:

"I had long looked for the arrival of the day in which the Roman beasts of burden receive a public benediction. Notwithstanding the ridicule thrown upon this annual ceremony by many a thoughtless and censorious traveller, I had figured in my own mind a ceremony holy in itself and of no small importance to the people at large. '*Benedicite omnes bestias et pecora, Domine.*' I conceived that the blessing would ensure to these poor dumb animals a better treatment at the hands of man than they might otherwise receive; and the calling upon our kind Creator to give his benediction to a horse, which by one false step or an unruly movement might endanger the life of its rider, appeared to me an act replete with Christian prudence. I recalled to my mind the incessant and horrible curses which our village urchins vent against their hauling horses on the banks of the Barnsley canal. This aqueous line of commerce passes close by my porter's lodges; and as the first lock is only a short distance from them, the horrid din, of course, commences there, and is kept up by these young devils incarnate from week to week (Sundays not excepted) with the most perfect impunity."

The next scene is at Walton Hall, the home of Waterton, where all living creatures were made welcome, and no shot was heard the year round:

"In 1814, eight tailors and a tailor's boy left Wakefield on a Saturday night, to enjoy a fiddling party at a village called Himsforth, some six miles hence. In returning home on Sunday morning at three o'clock they were seized with a vehement desire of looking into my rookery. The keeper surprised them in the act of helping themselves, and as he knew personally the major part of them, they consented to appear before me. The fellow had a touch of a wag in him, and he introduced them thus: 'If you please, sir,' said he, 'I have caught eight tailors and a half stealing young rooks.' 'Well,' said I, 'after all this noise on Sunday morning you have not managed to bring me a full man' (for we all know in Yorkshire that it requires nine tailors to make a man); 'send them about their business; I can't think of prosecuting eight-ninths and a half of a man.'"

## NEW BOOKS.

### THE POETS AND POETRY OF EUROPE.

A New and Revised Edition, just completed, with the addition of 150 pages of entirely new matter.

BY PROF. HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Illustrated with engravings on Steel. Imp. 8vo, cloth, extra gilt top, bevelled boards, \$6.

### THE PROSE WRITERS OF GERMANY.

A New and Revised Edition. With Introduction, Biographical Notices, and Translations.

BY FREDERICK H. HEDGE, D.D.

With six Portraits on Steel. Imperial 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top, bevelled boards, \$5.

### THE PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA.

With a Survey of the Intellectual History, Condition, and Prospects of the Country.

BY RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, D.D.

New and Revised Edition to the present time. With a Supplementary Essay on the Present Intellectual Condition of the Country.

BY PROF. JOHN H. DILLINGHAM.

With seven Portraits on Steel. Imperial 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top, bevelled boards, \$5.

PORTER & COATES, Publishers,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Sent by mail upon receipt of price, and for sale by all the principal booksellers.

## THE YOUNG MECHANIC;

Containing directions for the use of all kinds of Tools, and for the construction of Steam-Engines and Mechanical Models, including the Art of Turning in Wood and Metal. Fully illustrated. 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

C. P. PUTNAM & SONS,  
Fourth Avenue and 23d Street.

## JOHN RUSKIN'S WORKS.

Uniform in size and style.

Modern Painters. 5 vols. tinted paper, plates, box.	\$18 00
"    "    "    half-calf.	27 00
"    "    "    Without plates. Cloth.	13 00
Stones of Venice. 3 vols. on tinted paper, box.	7 00
"    "    "    "    half-calf.	13 00
"    "    "    "    cloth.	7 00
Miscellaneous Works. 7 vols. on tinted paper, plates, box.	16 00
"    "    "    "    7 vols. plates, half-calf.	26 00
"    "    "    "    15 vols. cloth.	16 00
Seven Lamps of Architecture. Plates. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 75
Lectures on Architecture and Painting. Plates. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 50
Two Paths. Being Lectures on Art. Plates. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 25
Elements of Drawing. Plates. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
Elements of Perspective. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
Political Economy of Art. 1 vol. 12mo.	1 00
Pre-Raphaelism.	
Construction of Sheepfolds. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
King of the Golden River.	
Sesame and Lilies. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
Lecture before Society of Architects. 12mo.	15
The Ethics of the Dust. 1 vol. 12mo.	1 25
Unto this Last. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
The Crown of Wild Olive. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
Time and Tide by Weare and Tyne. 1 vol. 12mo, cl.	1 00
Queen of the Air. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.	1 00
Lectures on Art.	1 00
The Mystery of Life and Its Arts, etc. 12mo, cloth.	75
Complete Works. On tinted paper. 14 vols. 3 boxes.	42 00
"    "    "    14 vols. half-calf.	66 00
"    "    "    23 vols. cloth.	34 00

Published and offered at wholesale and retail by  
**JOHN WILEY & SON,**  
15 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

Will be mailed, and prepaid, on the receipt of the price.

NEARLY READY.

## AROUND A SPRING.

By GUSTAVE DROZ.

"Written with just that art which redeems the most ordinary incidents from appearing commonplace. . . . A masterpiece of fiction. 'Around a Spring' is simple and pathetic. We shall not give an analysis of the novel which it is so easy to get, but shall content ourselves with praising its great merits. Regarded merely as a bit of workmanship, it has all the elegance which, perhaps, will immortalize the best of the present race of French writers."—Nation.

"A most graceful story, interesting from the beginning to the end. Portraiture of character, description of persons, dissection of motive, pictures of life in city and among the mountains, conversation, dialogue, development of plot, are all excellent."—Galaxy.

LATELY PUBLISHED:

M<sup>r</sup>or N. A Novel. By G. J. Whyte-Melville, Author of "Kate Coventry," "Holmby House," "Digby Grand," etc. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English. By Hiram Corson, M.A. Professor in Cornell University. Post 8vo, cloth, \$3.

Morelet's Central America. Including Accounts of some Regions Unexplored since the Conquest. From the French of the Chevalier Arthur Morelet. By Mrs. M. F. Squier. Introduction and Notes by E. Geo. Squier. Post 8vo, illustrated, cloth, \$2.

Squier's Honduras: Descriptive, Historical, and Statistical. By E. G. Squier, formerly Minister of the United States in Central America. With a map. Price \$2.

Keetels's Oral Method with German. By Jean Gustave Keetels, Author of "Oral Method with French," late Professor of French and German in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. 12mo, \$1 75.

Pumpelly's Across America and Asia. New and cheap edition. Price, \$2 50.

Taine's Italy. New and cheap edition. Two volumes in one. Price \$2 50.

**HOLT & WILLIAMS, Publishers,**  
25 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.



# Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.,

COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

Harvard College.  
The University Lectures.  
The Divinity School.  
The Law School.  
The Lawrence Scientific School.  
The School of Mining and Practical Geology.  
The Episcopal Theological School.

The Medical School.  
The Dental School.  
The Botanic Garden.  
The Astronomical Observatory.  
The Museum of Comparative Zoology.  
The Peabody Museum of Archaeology.  
The Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture).

The Academic Year begins in all departments on the THURSDAY FOLLOWING THE LAST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, and ends on the last Wednesday in June.

The first examination of 1871-72 for admission to Harvard College will be held on June 29, 30, and July 1, beginning at 8 A.M., on June 29. The second examination for admission to Harvard College will be held on September 28, 29, and 30, beginning at 8 A.M. on September 28.

The examinations for admission to the Engineering Department of the Lawrence Scientific School, the Mining School, and the Bussey Institution will be held on September 28, beginning at 9 A.M.

## SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

### Instructors.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, LL.D., Professor of Zoology and Geology.  
BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL.D., " Astronomy and Mathematics.  
ASA GRAY, LL.D., " Natural History.  
THOMAS MOTLEY, Instructor in Farming.  
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.  
HENRY L. EUSTIS, A.M., " Engineering.  
JOSIAH D. WHITNEY, LL.D., " Geology.  
HERMANN A. HAGEN, M.D., " Entomology.  
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M.D., " the Application of Science to the Useful Arts.  
FRANCIS PARKMAN, A.M., " Horticulture.  
DANIEL D. SLADE, M.D., " Applied Zoology.  
JOSEPH WINLOCK, A.M., " Astronomy and Geodesy.  
JOSIAH P. COOKE, A.M., " Chemistry and Mineralogy.

JAMES M. PEIRCE, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.  
FRANCIS H. STORER, A.M., " Agricultural Chemistry.  
RAPHAEL PUMPELLE, " Topographical Engineering.  
WILLIAM H. PETTEE, A.M., Instructor in Mining.  
NATHANIEL S. SHALER, S.B., Professor of Palaeontology.  
FRANCIS G. SANBORN, Instructor in Entomology.  
JOHN TROWBRIDGE, S.B., Assistant Professor of Physics.  
PIERRE J. BORIS, Instructor in French.  
WILLIAM G. FARLOW, M.D., Assistant in Botany.  
CHARLES L. JACKSON, A.M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.  
JOSIAH C. BARTLETT, A.B., Instructor in Mathematics.  
HENRY B. HILL, A.B., Assistant in Chemistry.  
Instructor in German.

**LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.**—This school has been reorganized, and now offers:

1. A four years' course of study in CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERING, as follows: *First Year*—Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Descriptive Geometry, Chemistry, Surveying and Plotting, Free-hand and Water-color Drawing, French. *Second Year*—Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, Physics, Mathematical and Physical Geography, Elementary Geology, Crystallography, Mineralogy, and the use of the Blowpipe, Mechanical Drawing, French, German. *Third Year*—Applied Mechanics, Practical Astronomy and Geodesy, Hypsometry, Topographical Surveying and Drawing, Structural and Dynamical Geology, Photography, German. *Fourth Year*—Building materials, and their applications in railroads, canals, bridges, etc.; Applications of Descriptive Geometry to masonry and stone-cutting; Hydraulics; Heat and its Applications; Discussions of existing structures, and Working out of projects.

Candidates for admission to this course on Engineering (unless they are graduates of colleges) will be examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, and will also be required to show that they are reasonably proficient in English Grammar and Geography.

2. A one year's course of study in the elements of NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHYSICS, as follows: Physical Geography, Structural Geology, and Meteorology; General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis; Physics; Botany; Zoology; Entomology.

This course is especially intended for teachers, or persons who intend to become teachers. The instruction will be mainly given in the laboratories and museums of the University; it will be of the most practical character, every student being taught to make experiments and study specimens himself.

3. Thorough instruction for advanced students in any of the following subjects: PHYSICS (Heat and Light), CHEMISTRY, ZOOLOGY, GEOLOGY, BOTANY, and MATHEMATICS.

Professor Gibbs will receive special students in Heat and Light at the Rumford laboratory. Professor Cooke will receive special students in Chemistry at the laboratories in Boylston Hall. Professors Agassiz, Hagen, and Shaler will receive special students in Zoology and Geology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Professor Gray and Assistant Farlow will receive special students in Botany at the Botanic Garden and Herbarium. Professors Benjamin Peirce and James M. Peirce will receive special students in Mathematics.

The opportunities for advanced students in all branches of Natural History and in Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Mathematics will be much greater next year than

ever before. The Museum of Comparative Zoology has been more than doubled in size during the current year; a laboratory, lecture-room, and greenhouse have been added to the equipment of the Botanical department; a laboratory of Physics is to be created during the summer in Harvard Hall; the chemical laboratories are to be greatly enlarged and improved; the interior of the Scientific School Building is to be completely reconstructed; and a distinct physical laboratory and cabinet are to be assigned to the Rumford Professor. At the same time, the scope and volume of the instruction will be greatly enlarged.

**MINING SCHOOL.**—The full course, prescribed for candidates for the degree of Mining Engineer, occupies four years, the first three of which are identical, as regards the subjects of instruction and the order thereof, with the first three years of the Engineering Course above specified. The terms of admission are the same as those of the Engineering Course. The fourth year of the course is as follows: Economical Geology and the Phenomena of Veins; Mining Machinery and the Exploitation of Mines; General and Practical Metallurgy; Assaying; Working up, Plotting, and Writing out notes of summer excursions.

**BUSSEY INSTITUTION.**—The School of Agriculture and Horticulture, established in execution of the Trusts created by the Will of Benjamin Bussey, will give thorough instruction in Agriculture, Useful and Ornamental Gardening, and Stock-raising.

The regular course of study will fill three years. *First year.*—Physical Geography, Structural Geology, and Meteorology; General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis; the elements of Physics; Levelling and Road-making; the elements of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology; French; German. The instruction of the first year's course will be given at Cambridge, and students of the first year must live in or near Cambridge. The instruction of the second and third years' courses will be given at the Bussey Institution, and students of those courses must live within easy reach of the Institution, which is situated near the village of Jamaica Plain, about five miles southwest of Boston, and close to the Forest Hill Station on the Boston and Providence Railroad. The subjects to be taught at the Bussey Institution during the year 1871-72, being subjects of the second year's course, are as follows: Theory and Practice of Farming, Horticulture, Agricultural Chemistry, Applied Zoology, Entomology, Quantitative Analysis. The third year's course will be hereafter arranged, and will be given for the first time in 1872-73.

The teachings of the School will be amply illustrated by the rich scientific selections of the University, and by a Botanic Garden, a large and profitable farm, greenhouses, propagating-houses, and field experiments.

**FEES AND EXPENSES.**—The tuition fee for the Academic year in any of the above departments or courses is \$150; for half or any smaller fraction of a year, \$75; for any fraction of a year greater than one-half, the fee of the whole year is charged. In the Bussey Institution there are also separate fees for certain distinct courses of lectures; and

in that Institution tuition fees will be freely remitted to poor and meritorious students.

The other expenses of a student for an academic year may be estimated as follows: Room, \$30 to \$100; Board for 38 weeks, \$152 to \$304; Books, \$20 to \$25; Fuel and Lights, \$15 to \$35; Washing, \$19 to \$38.

\* For University catalogues, descriptive circulars, examination papers, or information about any department of the University, address J. W. HARRIS, Sec.

## Books Direct from London.

SEND TO

**J. SABIN & SONS,**

Booksellers and Importers,

84 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

22 BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

for Fine, Standard, and Antiquarian Books, either in large or small quantities.

Send to them also for the "American Bibliopolist," a Catalogue and Literary Journal. Specimen gratis.

Alison's History of Europe. 20 vols. crown 8vo, and atlas oblong folio, newly bound, half-calf extra, top edges gilt. London, 1847. \$45.  
A very handsome set.

Borrow. Lavengro, the Scholar—the Gypsy—the Priest. By George Borrow. Best edition. 3 vols. crown 8vo, newly bound, half-morocco extra, top edges gilt. London, 1851. \$7 50.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Bagster's pretty London edition. With nearly 300 illustrations. 12mo, cloth. New. 50 cents.

Encyclopædia. The London Encyclopædia. 22 vols. 8vo, half-calf, marbled edges. London, 1829. \$25. (Very cheap.)

Hope. Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Greek. 3 vols. crown 8vo, newly bound, half-morocco extra, gilt top. London, 1827. \$8.  
Very scarce in this fine condition.

Knight. The English Encyclopedia. Conducted by Charles Knight. 24 vols. in 12, newly bound, half-russia, marbled edges. Lond. \$100.  
A most magnificent set.

Mr. Punch, His Origin and Career. With a Facsimile of his MSS. Prospectus in the handwriting of Mark Lemon, the late editor. 18mo, sewed. London. 50 cents.

Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture. Imp. 8vo, cloth. New. London, 1849. \$9.

Campbell. The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England. 8 vols. 8vo, polished calf extra, gilt tops. London, 1846-1869. \$75.  
A splendid Copy. Binding bright and fresh.

Smollett, Thomas. The Miscellaneous Writings of. With Memoirs by Anderson. London, 1817. 6 vols. tree-calf extra, \$27 50.

Burton. The Anatomy of Melancholy. 8vo, half-calf, gilt top. London, 1845. \$4 50.  
A nice, clean copy, newly bound.

Thiers. The History of the French Revolution and of the Consulate and Empire. 2 vols. large 8vo, uniformly bound in half red morocco, gilt top. London, 1850. \$10.

Plutarch's Lives. Clough's Edition. 5 vols. 8vo, cloth, new. Boston, 1871. \$12.

Niebuhr. Lectures on Roman History. 3 vols. 16mo, cloth, new. London, 1855. \$3.

Henry. The History of Great Britain. 12 vols. 8vo, calf. London, 1805. \$10.

Newgate Calendar. 5 vols. 8vo. Numerous illustrations. London. \$11.

Warton, T. The History of English Poetry. 3 vols. 8vo, half-calf. London. \$15.  
Nice copy, best edition.

Hawkins. General History of the Science and Practice of Music. 2 vols. large 8vo, half morocco, gilt tops, and 1 vol. of plates, portraits. London, 1853. \$12 50.

Just arrived, a large collection of Cruikshankiana, the finest ever brought to this country. Catalogues will be issued shortly.

**DODD & MEAD**

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

**PAPERS FOR HOME READING.**

By REV. JOHN HALL, D.D.,

Of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

One elegant vol. 12mo, \$1 75. With portrait engraved by Ritchie.

Its contents, which are of a highly popular and, at the same time, practical nature, are characterized by the terse and pointed style, directness of purpose, keen insight, and ready humor which are peculiar to the writer.

The publishers take pleasure in presenting the excellent portrait of the author, which they believe will be regarded as a particularly faithful likeness.

**THE AMERICAN CARDINAL: A NOVEL.**

One vol. 12mo, scarlet cloth, \$1 50.

A story of intense interest and dramatic power. The plot turns on a well-authenticated incident in the life of a proselyte to the Roman Catholic Church, who obtained a Papal dispensation separating him from his wife that he might enter the priesthood. It is written by an eminent Evangelical Episcopalian, who will remain anonymous. It deals with the Catholic question from a new standpoint, and cannot fail to attract much attention and lead to much discussion.

For sale by all Booksellers.

**DODD & MEAD, PUBLISHERS,**

762 Broadway, N. Y.

**THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,**

BOSTON,

THROUGH ITS PUBLISHERS,

**HURD & HOUGHTON, New York,**  
**The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.,**

Has now ready Two New Books:

I.

**SIX BOYS:**

A Mother's Story, as told in Extracts from her Journal. With illustrations. 12mo, cloth, \$1 25.

This is no ordinary "Sunday-school story," but a volume of great literary excellence and spiritual power, worthy to take rank with "Stepping Heavenward;" not, however, by way of imitation, as it was written before that admirable book was issued.

II.

**BIBLE SKETCHES.**

Third Series, illustrating the Life of Christ on Earth.

By REV. SAMUEL G. GREEN.

With illustrations. 16mo, cloth, \$1.

This volume is illustrated by five beautiful authentic pictures, including views of modern Bethlehem, the grotto of the Nativity, and Mount Hermon. Appended is a complete Harmony of the Gospels, showing all the events of Christ's life, as arranged by the best authorities, and with full references, so that by its aid the Gospel may be read in the order of the events narrated. This makes the volume invaluable to Sabbath-school teachers as well as scholars.

A full assortment of paper-covered books and tracts, with new styles, at the Society's Office, 117 Washington Street, Boston, and at 13 Astor Place, New York.

For sale by all Booksellers.

NOW READY:

**TILL THE DOCTOR COMES;**

AND

**HOW TO HELP HIM.**

By GEORGE H. HOPE, M.D.

Revised, with Additions, by a New York Physician.

A complete manual of directions in cases of accident. Indispensable to every household. 12mo, muslin, 60 cents; paper, 30 cents.

**C. P. PUTNAM & SONS,**

Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

**IMPORTANT NEW WORKS**

Supplied by

**SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO.,**

654 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

1. **PRIMITIVE CULTURE**: Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom. By E. B. Tylor, author of "Mexico and the Mexicans," etc. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, \$12.

By the same Author.

**RESEARCHES INTO THE EARLY HISTORY** of Mankind, and the Development of Civilization. Second edition, 8vo, cloth, \$6.

2. **OVERLAND FROM CHINA TO INDIA**. Now ready, 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations, \$8.

**TRAVELS OF A PIONEER OF COMMERCE** IN Pigtail and Petticoats, on an Overland Journey from China towards India. By T. T. Cooper, late Agent for the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta.

3. **SYNONYMS DISCRIMINATED**: A Complete Catalogue of the Synonymous Words in the English Language. With descriptions of their various shades of meaning, etc. Illustrated by quotations from standard writers. By C. J. Smith, M.A., author of "Synonyms and Antonyms Collected and Contrasted," etc. 1 vol. large 8vo, cloth, \$6.

4. **MEMORIES OF FRENCH PALACES**. By A. E. Chalice. Including Versailles, St. Germain, the Louvre and Tuilleries, St. Cloud, Palais Royal, Compiègne, Trianon, Fontainebleau, etc. With illustrations. Attractively bound. Extra cloth, bevelled, \$4 50.

5. **MR. THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORKS**. People's Edition. In Monthly Volumes. Small crown 8vo, cloth extra, flexible, each 90 cents.

Vol. 1. **SARTOR RESARTUS**. 1 vol., with Portrait of Mr. Carlyle. (Now ready.)

Vol. 2. **THE FRENCH REVOLUTION**. Vol. 1 (now ready).

Vol. 3. " " " Vol. 2 (July 1).

6. **THE HORSE-OWNER AND STABLE-MAN'S COMPANION**; or, Hints on the Selection, Purchase, and General Management of the Horse. By George Armatage, editor of "Clater's Cattle Doctor." 12mo, cloth, \$2 50.

7. **SPORTING SKETCHES**. Home and Abroad. By The Old Bushman. With Original Illustrations, by G. Bowers. Printed in Colors. Thick 12mo, 450 pp., cloth extra, new style, \$3 75.

8. **THE HEAVENS**. An Illustrated Handbook of Popular Astronomy. By Amédée Guillemin. Edited by J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.A.S., F.R.S. A new edition, revised. With Notes by Richard A. Proctor, B.A., F.R.A.S. 1 vol. 8vo, profusely illustrated, cloth, elegant, \$4 50.

**CASSELL'S POPULAR EDUCATOR.**

COMPLETE IN SIX VOLUMES.

Price, \$15.

"We have gone over its pages with sentiments of real wonder. We know no work like it. It has occupied and filled up a field of education vast and most important to the community."—Dublin University Magazine.

**CASSELL, PETTER & CALPIN,**

596 Broadway, New York.



# Sever, Francis & Co.'s Standard College Text-Books.

Single copies of any book on this list will be sent, post paid, to teachers for examination, on receipt of one-half the regular price.

**HAMILTON'S METAPHYSICS.** Collected and abridged by Francis Bowen, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Harvard University. 12mo, cloth, \$2.  
"The students of our colleges are to be congratulated that the labors of the great master of metaphysical science are now rendered much more availing for their benefit than they were made, perhaps than they could have been made, by his own hand."

**BOWEN'S LOGIC; or, The Laws of Pure Thought.** 12mo, cloth, \$2.

"As regards definition, clearness, and fulness of statement of the various points which make a complete scientific treatise, we think he has succeeded in producing a better text-book than any other before the American people."

**COOKE'S CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY.** 12mo, cloth, \$3 50.

"This book presents the philosophy of chemistry in such a form that it can be made with profit the subject of college recitations, and furnish the teacher with the means of testing the student's faithfulness and ability."

**FELTON'S GREEK HISTORIANS.** 12mo, cloth, \$2.

"In this work the most famous events of Grecian history are given from different authors, chronologically arranged; so that the student not only becomes acquainted with the various writers, but also pursues a complete course of reading in this department."

**FELTON'S PANEGYRICUS OF ISOCRATES.** 12mo, cloth, \$1.

"The text has been illustrated with copious English notes by Mr. Felton, who delighted to pour out on his readers the wealth of historic learning which he possessed, while the critical skill has been ably supplied by Professor Goodwin."

**FELTON'S CLOUDS OF ARISTOPHANES.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 25.

"In this, the sixth edition of the *Clouds*, the commentary has been revised, altered, and, in some instances, enlarged; and the Table of Metres has been corrected. An Appendix has been added, containing references to Goodwin's 'Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb.'"

**FELTON'S BIRDS OF ARISTOPHANES.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 25.

"President Felton had intellectual gifts and attainments which especially fitted him for the difficult work of editing Aristophanes; and his edition of the *Birds* should be used in every college where not more than one play of that author is read."

**GREEN'S ACHARNIANS AND KNIGHTS OF ARISTOPHANES.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

"The Notes show a thorough study of the two Plays, an independent judgment in the interpretation of the poet, and a wealth of illustration, from which the editor draws whenever it is necessary."

**BIGG'S THUCYDIDES.** Books I. and II. 12mo, cloth, \$2.

"No one can examine the essay which precedes or the notes which accompany the text, without being impressed with the learning and judgment brought to bear on the subject. The critique on the characteristics of Thucydides as a writer is masterly."

**HESLOP'S OLYNTHIACS AND PHILIPICS OF DEMOSTHENES.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

"The annotations are scarcely less to be commended for the exclusion of superfluous matter than for the excellence of what is supplied. Well-known works are not quoted, but simply referred to, and information which ought to have been previously acquired is omitted."

**JEBB'S ELECTRA OF SOPHOCLES.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 25.

"The explanations of grammatical points are singularly lucid, the parallel passages well chosen, the translations bright and graceful, the analysis of arguments terse and luminous. Mr. Jebb has clearly shown that he possesses the qualities most essential for a commentator."

**GOODWIN'S MOODS AND TENSES OF THE GREEK VERB.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 75.

"No American scholar has, in so few pages, contributed so much that is important to students of the grammar of the classic tongues as Professor Goodwin. His treatise on Greek Moods and Tenses is the only important work on that subject in the English language."

**CHASE'S MACLEANE'S HORACE.** 12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

"The high character of the English edition of Macleane, combined with the skill of the American editor in his preparation of the work, have made this edition the most acceptable form of the author in the many colleges and seminaries where it is used."

**CHASE'S CICERO'S TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS.** 16mo, cloth, \$1 25.

"The Notes of this edition have been ably prepared with a view to call attention to the most important peculiarities of construction, and to explain the most serious difficulties of syntax and interpretation, without entirely robbing the student of the pleasure and advantage of surmounting obstacles by his own effort."

**STICKNEY'S CICERO PRO CLUENTIO.** 12mo, cloth, \$1.

"The present edition of 'Cicero pro Cluentio' has been edited with no less care than success. The Notes are designed to supply the student only with such information in respect to the facts of the case and the scope of the argument as is necessary to the proper understanding of the oration."

SEVER, FRANCIS & CO., Publishers,

21 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Harvard Square, Cambridge.

## LONDON BOOKS.

PRICED AND DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE No. 26

OF

Rare,

Standard,

AND

Valuable English and Foreign Books,

GREEK AND LATIN WORKS,

LAW, HISTORY,

THEOLOGY, POETRY, THE DRAMA,

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY,

MEDICINE,

FRENCH AND ITALIAN BOOKS,

ILLUSTRATED WORKS, MEMOIRS,

ARCHITECTURE, ANGLING,

BELLES-LETTRES,

Now ready, and will be sent, free of charge, to any address.

A. DENHAM & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS,

17 Murray Street,

(Near Broadway),

New York.

NEW INVOICES OPENED EVERY WEEK.

## Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION.

VOL. I.

**THE MARBLE FAUN; or, The Romance of Monte Bent.** 1 vol. 12mo, 371 pages. With illustrations. Handsomely stamped. \$2.

This is the initial volume of a new library edition of Hawthorne's Works, uniform in size and general style with the Illustrated Library Editions of Dickens and the "Waverley Novels" which have been received with so marked popular favor. The edition will contain about ten volumes, and, it is believed, will meet the demand for a compact, handsome, and comparatively inexpensive edition of Hawthorne. "The Marble Faun" is not only one of his greatest works, but it is generally conceded to be one of the masterpieces of modern fiction. The distinguished critic, Mr. E. P. Whipple, reviewing this romance, says: "If Hawthorne had written nothing else, it would entitle him to rank among the great masters of English composition. . . . It is written in the sweetest, simplest, and clearest English that ever has been made the vehicle of equal depth, variety, and subtlety of thought and emotion."

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

## ZELL'S

GREAT ATLAS OF THE WORLD

Is now being issued in parts at 50 cts. each, and will be completed in 25 Parts. Specimen Numbers 25 cts. each. Sent on receipt of price.

The maps of this Atlas are engraved on steel and printed in colors. Their artistic beauty and their correctness warrant the Publisher in saying that the Atlas will be unsurpassed by any yet issued.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA

Is now complete and will be served to subscribers in Parts or Volumes. There are 59 Parts, or Two Royal Quarto Volumes.

Specimen Numbers of Encyclopedia, 10 cts.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,

17 and 19 South Sixth St., Philadelphia.

5 Beekman Street, New York.

## New Theological Works.

**The Jurisdiction and Mission of the Anglican Episcopate.** By the Rev. T. J. Bailey, M.A., Author of "A Defence of Holy Orders." 12mo, limp cloth, \$1.

**Pusey's Minor Prophets. Part IV.** The Minor Prophets, with a Commentary, Explanatory and Practical, and Introduction to the several books. By the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. 4to, \$1 75.

Parts 1, 2, and 3. Price, \$1 75 each.

**The Purchase Judgment.** A Letter of acknowledgment to the Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, by H. P. Liddon, D.D. Together with a Letter to the Writer by the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

New Work by Dean Goulburn.

**The Principles of the Cathedral System** Vindicated and Enforced upon Members of Cathedral Foundations. By Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D. 12mo, cloth, \$2.

**Sermons on Passages of the Psalms.** Chiefly preached at St. Margaret's, East Grimstead. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, D.D. 12mo, cloth, \$2 25.

POTT & AMERY,

Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Satin Finish Silver Plated Ware of the Lippiatt Silver Plate Company is unsurpassed for beauty or for household service. It cannot be distinguished from sterling silver, yet is furnished at *one-tenth* the cost.

For sale by Ball, Black & Co., Starr & Marcus, and at their

SALESROOM.....10 MAIDEN LANE.

**FINE ART AGENCY.**—MR. WILLIAM J. STILLMAN, London, England, begs to offer his services to Fine Art collectors and amateurs, for the purchasing of Pictures, Fine Art Publications, etc., etc., from any of the European Schools; and will either select from the works of designated artists or exercise his discretion in the expenditure of definite sums, guided by such indications of taste as purchasers shall give. He is also authorized to act as the agent of Morris & Co. (see the *Nation* for March 2, 1871, No. 296), and will superintend the execution of any commissions entrusted to them.

Refers by permission to Martin Brimmer, Esq., Charles C. Perkins, Esq., Boston; E. L. Godkin, Esq., New York.

Terms made known on application to Mr. Stillman (address care of Baring Bros. & Co., London), or to his agent, W. P. GARRISON, *Nation* office, New York.

**WILLARD FELT & CO.,**  
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH STATIONERY,  
DEPOT OF LAROCHE, JOUBERT, LACROIX & CO.'S  
FANCY AND PLAIN PAPER,  
47 and 49 Liberty Street (opposite Post-office),  
NEW YORK.

**T. C. SELLEW,**  
DESKS,  
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,  
103 Fulton Street, New York.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

**GAMBRILL & RICHARDSON,**  
ARCHITECTS,  
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHARLES D. GAMBRILL. H. H. RICHARDSON.

**BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,**  
U. S. LAW ASSOCIATION,  
**AUDLEY W. GAZZAM,**  
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,  
137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

All Letters requesting information in matters pertaining to Bankruptcy should be accompanied with P. O. order for \$10.

**HANOVER**  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
120 BROADWAY, EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....\$400,000 00  
Surplus.....300,334 64  
Assets, Jan. 1, 1871.....\$700,334 64

B. S. WALCOTT, President.  
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

# CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

# School of Mines, Columbia College.

Practical and theoretical instruction in civil and mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, mineralogy, assaying, analytical and technical chemistry, physics, mechanics, mathematics, drawing, French, German, etc., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Civil and Mining Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid extended to those students who require it. Reopens Monday, October 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, Thursday, September 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th Street, New York.

# DARTMOUTH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Instruction given in all departments. Apply for Circulars to

MISS L. J. SHERMAN, Principal,  
HANOVER, N. H.

# WORCESTER FREE INSTITUTE.

This Institute offers theoretical and practical instruction in Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, and Designing.

Every student devotes ten hours a week and the month of July to practice in the line of his chosen profession.

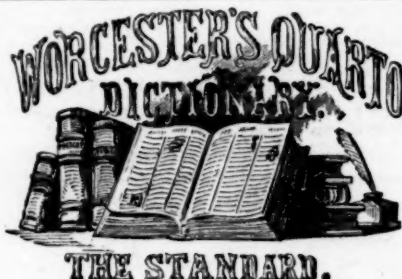
Address

C. O. THOMPSON,

WORCESTER, MASS.

**A Member** of the Class of 1871, Harvard College, is desirous of securing a situation as Tutor to some one intending foreign travel. Address H. P. NICHOLS, Cambridge, Mass.

References: President Elliot, Rev. Dr. Peabody, and Prof. E. W. Gurney.



George P. Marsh, in 1860, thus wrote in reference to Dr. Worcester's Quarto Dictionary:

"The principal points to be aimed at in a hand-dictionary are—Accuracy in orthography and orthoepy; the written and spoken forms of words; precision and distinctness in definition; fulness in vocabulary, and truth in historical etymology. The work of Dr. Worcester is unquestionably much superior to any other general dictionary of the language in every one of these particulars, and is therefore entitled to rank first among the existing helps to a complete knowledge of English philology."

BREWER & TILESTON,

17 Milk Street, Boston.

# Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**GAS FIXTURES,**  
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, ETC.

of every description.

Manufactory and Warerooms:

Nos. 70, 72, and 74 Wooster Street  
(Between Broome and Spring Street),

NEW YORK.

Careful attention will be given to the Furnishing of Churches, Public Halls, Private Residences, etc., and Designs for special purposes will be submitted when required.

N. B.—The Broadway cars pass our warerooms in going down-town.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

**MARVIN & CO'S**  
**SPHERICAL SAFES**

HAVE NEVER BEEN ROBBED.

Hundreds are in use by Banks, Bankers, and Merchants.

WAREHOUSES, } 265 Broadway, New York.  
721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
108 Bank St., Cleveland.  
93 Main St., Buffalo.

# HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

# LAW SCHOOL.

Instructors and Subjects for 1871-72.

# PROFESSORS.

Emory Washburn, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.  
Nathaniel Holmes, A.M., Evidence, Equity, and Bailments.  
C. C. Langdell, A.M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

# LECTURERS.

George T. Bigelow, LL.D. (late Chief Justice of Massachusetts), Marine Insurance.  
Charles S. Bradley, LL.D. (late Chief Justice of Rhode Island), Corporations.  
Nicholas St. John Green, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.  
John Lathrop, LL.B., Shipping and Admiralty.  
John C. Gray, Jr., A.M., Conflict of Laws.  
The academic year begins Sept. 23, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address

JAMES W. HARRIS, Sec'y, Cambridge, Mass.

# YALE COLLEGE.

THE

**SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL**  
Offers professional training to Civil and Dynamical Engineers, Chemists, Geologists, Naturalists, etc., and also courses preparatory to such pursuits as Mining, Medicine, Agriculture, Manufacturing, etc. Letters may be addressed to  
Prof. D. C. GILMAN, Secretary,  
New Haven, Conn.

# "AMER. SCHOOL INST."

FOUNDED 1855.

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau—  
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;  
To represent Teachers who seek positions;  
To give parents information of good Schools;  
To sell, rent, and exchange School properties.  
Sixteen years have proved it efficient in securing "the right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., Actuary,  
14 Bond Street, New York.

# STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Address W. C. WILLCOX, A.M., Rector,  
STAMFORD, CONN.

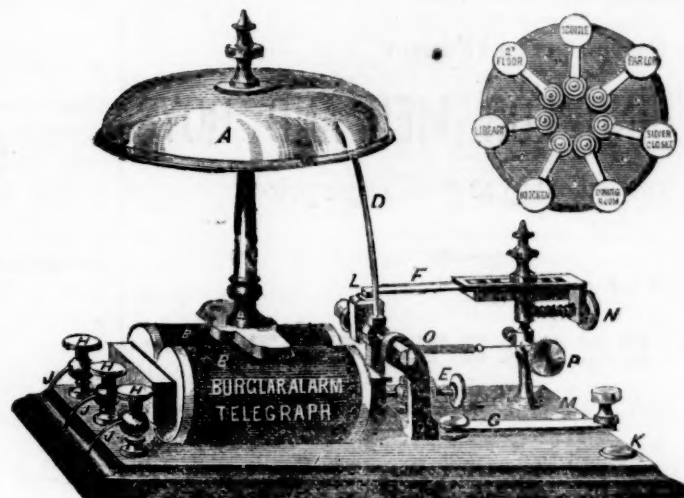


# E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.

**OFFICES :**

7 Murray Street, New York.

6 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

1111 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.**OFFICES :**205 River Street,  
Troy, N. Y.121 Washington Street,  
Boston, Mass.

This one bell, located in the sleeping room, rings upon the opening of each window and door of the house. It is a watchman that has but one house to protect, is always on the spot, never goes to sleep, cannot be bought off; and an experience of seven years without a failure proves that it is perfectly reliable.

## This BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH cannot be better described than as follows :

One bell only is required for the entire house.

The bell is located in the sleeping-room, and is operated upon the same principle, and by the same power, exactly, that operates our telegraphs throughout the country.

Every exposed door and window of the house is connected with this bell by telegraph wires and springs.

But not a wire, or spring, or machinery of any kind, but the bell, can be seen in the house.

The indicator, represented above, shows which window or door the burglar has opened.

It can be introduced into any house without defacing it in the least; not a board is removed, not a mark or scratch can be seen in consequence; it occasions no inconvenience whatever.

The whole arrangement is controlled in your room, by the switch, G, on the bell, which attaches the entire house at night, and detaches it in the day-time.

The bell gives instant alarm if a door or window is accidentally left open at night.

It is particularly valuable during a temporary absence of the family.

As a means of communicating to a stable or other out-building, it is superior to any and all other means used.

The simple touch of a small spring, arranged in your sitting-room, or any, or several parts of the house, rings the bell at the stable.

The doors and window of your stable can be connected with the same bell in your room.

The alarm can be set for a part of the house, and not the whole, if desired.

Windows can be left open sufficient for ventilation, and the alarm given if they are moved from their respective places.

If a window or door is carelessly or purposely left open at night, the bell gives notice.

The bell can be located in any part of the house, or in another building, without regard to the distance from the premises protected.

It requires from four to sixteen days to apply one to a house.

The battery is placed in a box twenty inches long, nine inches high, and six inches wide, with a lock and key.

It is in no way offensive, and can stand in any closet or pantry where most out of the way.

It is always in operation, and needs only about five minutes' attention once in two months.

It is so simple and so easily taken care of that a child can do it.

The expense for supplies is but a few shillings per year.

The invention is cheap, simple, and acknowledged by all who use it as a complete protection from burglars.

It has been in successful operation for the last seven years; during that time many attempts have been made by burglars upon houses, offices, stables, etc., protected by this invention, but in no case has it failed to give the alarm, consequently saving property and, perhaps, lives.

It possesses every improvement that study and ten years' practical experience has suggested.

*The public are cautioned against all infringements, even if called improvements, as every case, either by using or vending, will be dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided.*

A pamphlet containing the names of ten or twelve hundred parties who are using it can be obtained by applying at the office.

**DEVLIN & CO.,**

Broadway and Grand Street,

Broadway and Warren Street,

**NEW YORK.**

We offer for the present Season

**READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS**

of the most superior workmanship at the lowest prices.

Also in our

**CUSTOM DEPARTMENT**

A choice variety of Staple and Fancy Piece Goods to be made to measure.

Information, Samples, and System of Measurement forwarded when requested.

**DEVLIN & CO.,****P. O. Box 2256, New York.**OUR  
**Illustrated Catalogue**  
OF  
**SCHOOL MATERIAL**

REPRESENTS

APPARATUS,

BLACKBOARDS,

BOOKS, CHARTS,

GLOBES, MAPS,

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS,

OBJECT-TEACHING  
APPARATUS**SCHOOL FURNITURE**

of several superior modern styles, and many other

"ARTICLES FOR EVERY SCHOOL."

Mailed for 10 cents.

**J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,**  
PUBLISHERS & MANUFACTURERS,  
14 Bond Street, New York.**BOOK-BUYERS.**Send for Catalogue of INTERESTING, USEFUL, and  
SCARCE BOOKS added to the Stock in hand of**FRANCIS EMMINS,**

80 Nassau Street, New York.

**Pratt's Astral Oil** took the first premium for  
safest and best oil at American Institute Fair for 1869 and  
1870. This should be remembered by all who use kero-  
sene. It is undoubtedly the safest illuminating oil ever  
made.**AMERICAN SILKS,**

MANUFACTURED BY

**CHENEY BROTHERS,**

HARTFORD AND SOUTH MANCHESTER,

CONNECTICUT.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.  
STRIPED AND FIGURED SILKS.  
POPLINS.  
MARCELINE.  
LUSTRINES.  
FOULARDS.  
FLORENTINES.  
PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS.  
BELT RIBBONS.  
MACHINE TWIST.  
SEWING SILK.  
TRAMS AND ORGANZINES.  
FINE ORGANZINES for  
SILK MIXTURE CASSIMERES.**Silks for Special Purposes to Order.**

SOLD BY

**A. T. STEWART & CO.****The Nation Press.**The Proprietors of THE NATION PRESS give notice  
that they have established a Book, Pamphlet, Job, and  
Newspaper Printing-Office in this City, and are prepared to  
execute at moderate prices, for cash, the best of work in  
any and all of these branches.For BOOKS they will furnish Electrotypes or Stereotype  
Plates, as desired, and will guaranty unusual accuracy in  
their preparation.**J. ROSS & CO., 27 Rose St., New York.****Pratt's Astral Oil.**THE SAFEST AND BEST ILLUMINAT-  
ING OIL FOR FAMILY USE  
EVER MADE.*Took the First Premiums and Diploma  
at American Institute Fairs for  
both years, 1869 and 1870, for  
safest and best Oil.*Endorsed by over 100 leading Fire Insurance  
Companies of New York.*If the Lamp becomes upset and broken,  
the contents will not explode nor  
take fire.*The Astral Oil has received the unqualified  
endorsements of eminent scientific men, dealers  
and consumers in all parts of the country.Over 100,000 families continue to use it, and  
no accidents of any description, directly or in-  
directly, have ever occurred from burning, stor-  
ing, or handling it.The *Scientific American*, in an article on un-  
safe oils, March 4, 1871, says :"There are notable exceptions, of which we  
might mention Pratt's Astral Oil, an article  
which we have used for many years, and found  
to be excellent in all respects. Moreover, we  
have never heard of an accident arising from its  
use."Dr. G. Tagliabue says : "I have to pronounce  
it the safest illuminating oil in the market."The *American Agriculturist* says : "We  
would not use any other oil, if it cost \$5 per  
gallon."Beware of Adulterations. See that the seals of  
the cans have not been tampered with.

Buy only of responsible dealers.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

**OIL HOUSE OF CHAS. PRATT,***Established 1770.*

Manufacturers, Packers, and Dealers in

**STRICTLY PURE OILS,****108 Fulton Street, New York.**



